MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JUNE 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Arab Followup Committee--Beirut radio reported that the four-man Arab followup committee held urgent consultations in Beirut with Lebanese political leaders throughout 7 June. The committee, which comprises the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as well as the Arab League secretary general, met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis at Bayt ad-Din Palace. Subsequently, Saudi Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah consulted with Phalangist military commander Bashir al-Jumayyil and other Christian leaders at Ba'abda Palace, and Syrian Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah. The committee reunited in the evening for further meetings with both Muslim and Christian leaders. The radio said the committee would hold more talks on 8 June.

Beirut radio quoted Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal as saying before the talks began that there is an Arab League initiative to help Lebanon. The radio later noted that Chedli Klibi had put forward an initiative approved by Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait after lengthy consultations in Damascus the previous evening among the three foreign ministers and other officials. Khaddam told reporters after that meeting that viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed, according to Damascus radio. After participating in the first round of talks at Bayt ad-Din Palace, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke of a positive atmosphere, good intentions and firm determination to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal. In his remarks, broadcast by Beirut radio, he said that while it might be theoretically better to achieve political accord before a security agreement, the indiscriminate shelling of recent days has made it imperative to allow the Lebanese "to breathe and to live" before thinking about political arrangements.

The radio reported that in an interview after his meeting with the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, Bashir al-Jumayyil said that everyone had shown good intentions and that the Phalangists will cooperate with the committee to the maximum extent to resolve the Lebanese crisis. However, he said that while the Phalangists have already been exercising self-restraint for about a week to ease the security situation, the political situation is still "under consideration" and no solutions have been reached. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, in the talks the followup committee has been sounding out Lebanese leaders on a plan that calls in the first stage for a comprehensive cease-fire all over Lebanon; secondly for the withdrawal of heavy weapons and the formation of a security committee; and thirdly, for discussions on the deterrent forces.

Regarding the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon, SPA reported on 5 June that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told the Bierut newspaper AN-NAHAR that the backing and financing of the ADF will not stop. The Kuwaiti ARAB TIMES reported that in an interview with AN-NAHAR, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad revealed that Kuwait has not withheld its financial contribution to the ADF although it had reservations about the ADF that have now been overcome by the gravity of recent circumstances. SANA reported that in an interview published today by the Paris-based AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam rejected the idea of an international Arab peacekeeping force and asserted that the ADF will remain in Lebanon. He also said Lebanon's crisis can be solved only when all Lebanese parties stop all cooperation with Israel.

Military Situation--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, citing ABC television, reported on 6 June that Israel has stationed U.S.-made Hawk antiaircraft missiles just over 1 km inside southern Lebanon, but Jerusalem radio said Israeli military sources have denied the report. A Voice of Palestine report, also on 6 June, said the Israelis have established military bases in the central sector of the Christian-held border strip, just inside Lebanese territory. The Voice of Palestine also reported further Israeli naval activity off the coast near Tripoli, while INA said Palestinian forces

shelled Israeli gunboats in the An-Na'imah region, foiling a landing attempt. The Voice of Lebanon said about 150 volunteers from Iran, including 10 Iraqi POW's have arrived in southern Lebanon to reinforce the Palestinians. Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Cabinet has decided to send volunteers from among the revolutionary guards and Iraqi POW's to Lebanon.

Despite a 5 June cease-fire in Beirut, renewed fighting broke out in the Lebanese capital in the evening of the same day, according to Beirut radio. The Voice of Lebanon accused the ADF of violating the cease-fire. Beirut radio said the clashes later eased and reported that the capital was calm on 6 June. It said 6 people were killed and 20 were injured in the previous day's fighting. The Voice of Lebanon said two Syrian intelligence servicemen were killed by gunmen on 7 June. The radio also reported further ADF shelling of Zahlah over the weekend and said the Syrians staged two night attacks on outlying regions of the Phalangist-held city.

Egypt

As-Sadat Speech--In a 6 June speech to armed forces personnel in Ismailia, broadcast live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat said that during his 4 June visit to Sharm ash-Shaykh, he told Israelis living and working there that they will not be able to reside in the area after the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai on 26 April 1982 but may apply for jobs as experts with a new Egyptian company that will continue the work of the Ofira diving school. As-Sadat said Egypt wants no joint projects in the Sinai, either with Israel or with any other country. Although it is willing to offer the United States facilities to rescue Arab and other Islamic states from a repetition of what happened in Afghanistan, As-Sadat went on, Egypt will not grant such facilities "on any inch in Sinai." The only facilities available in the Sinai will be for commercial activities, he added. Referring to his disagreement with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin over Israeli raids against the Palestinians in Lebanon, As-Sadat said the Palestinians and Lebanese are being crushed by everything that is taking place in Lebanon. He criticized the Syrians for attacking the "unarmed" city of Zahlah and called Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's rhetoric against Israel 'buffoonery," claiming that Al-Asad has handed Syria's affairs over to the Soviet Union. Al-Asad has provoked recent crises over Jordan and Lebanon to obtain Saudi money, As-Sadat asserted.

President as-Sadat also criticized other Arab rulers for lacking the courage to tell Al-Asad to withdraw from Lebanon and said Gulf leaders have been afraid to be frank with themselves about their own defenses. They have issued slogans saying they can defend the Gulf without U.S. assistance, although they know that if danger arises they will ask for U.S. help. Unfavorably contrasting the Soviet attitude toward military bases with that of the United States, As-Sadat said that Gulf and other Arab leaders have failed to understand that the Soviet Union wishes to expand into the Gulf at their expense. He said Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent remarks at a banquet in honor of Jordan's King Husayn show that the Soviet Union has begun to "poke its nose" in the Gulf.

As-Sadat on Missiles--According to MENA, President as-Sadat told journalists in Ismailia during his 6 June visit that he was "really taken aback" by the report that Israel has transferred U.S. missiles into southern Lebanon, but he added that this will not change his stand on the Lebanese crisis.

Israel

Protest to United States--Jerusalem television reported that Israeli Ambassador to Washington Efrayim 'Evron delivered a "strong protest" to the U.S. State Department following receipt of a letter from U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark regarding Israel's "unclear positions" on the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. According to the television report, circles in Jerusalem denied that Clark's letter had caused tension between Israel and the United States and said that there had been no understanding between the two countries on this subject.

Summit Results--The daily MA'ARIV reported that at their meeting in the Sinai on 4 June, Prime Minister Begin promised President as-Sadat to renew the autonomy negotiations immediately after the establishment of a new government in Israel. According to Jerusalem radio, As-Sadat agreed to Israel's condition that civilian installations in the area of Ofira such as hotels and hostels will be transferred intact to Egyptian hands if they are manned by Americans from the multinational force. The radio also reported that Begin and As-Sadat agreed that a new road will be paved between Elat and the 'Ezyon airfield, which will become a civilian airport serving tourist traffic to Elat.

Disturbances in West Bank, Gaza Strip--According to Jerusalem radio, students in several West Bank locations disrupted classes and tried to demonstrate on 6 June to mark the anniversary of the 6-day war. ITIM reported that on the same day an explosive device was thrown at an Israeli vehicle in the north of the Gaza Strip but that nobody was hurt.

PLO

Saudi Support--According to the 5 June edition of the London-based ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied that he had attacked or denounced the Saudi stand on the Palestinian problem during a recent visit to Libya. He described Saudi support for the Palestinian revolution as "unlimited" and labeled reports to the contrary as false allegations. MENA reported that in its 5 June edition the Saudi daily AL-JAZIRAH addressed an open letter to 'Arafat pointing out that Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries are capable of exercising their responsibility toward the Palestinian cause without dealing with those who claim to represent it. The letter also accused certain Palestinian commands of raising contradictory slogans and the Palestinian leaders of being ungrateful for Saudi aid. MENA said it noted that most Palestinian revolution organizations are in the habit of severely attacking the Arab oil-producing countries, especially Saudi Arabia, and that 'Arafat does not mention these attacks during major Palestinian conferences.

Iran

Prosecutor Bans Newspapers--In a 7 June statement of the public prosecutor's Public Relations Office, broadcast by Tehran radio, announced that it has banned until further notice a number of newspapers including President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's ENQELAB-E ESLAMI and the liberal MIZAN. Both papers, the statement said, had created a poisonous and strife-ridden climate, had aroused public protests and had been designated as offenders by the three-man committee. The announcement also banned the Tudeh Party's NAMEH-E MARDOM and the Maoist ADALAT for engaging in a creeping plot against the Islamic Republic as well as the National Front's JEBHE-YE MEELI and the paper ARMAN-E MELLAT.

Bani-Sadr Reaction--According to AFP, President Bani-Sadr reacted to the announcement by pledging that he will oppose all attempts to impose "repression and despotism" on Iran and that he will not accept being silenced. In a communique addressed to the Iranian people, he promised to get his message to the public, even by means of cassette recordings and handbills.

Raja'i Interview--In a 7 June interview with AFP, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he is determined to take over the post of foreign minister despite President Bani-Sadr's refusal to ratify the interim appointment, which has the approval of the Majlis. Raja'i said the decision of parliament has the value of a law and added that the Council of Guardians, which reviews the Constitution, is preparing a settlement that will end the current deadlock "once and for all." He also said he will dismiss Bani-Sadr's associate Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari, and he rejected Bani-Sadr's call for a referendum to settle Iran's internal disputes.

Majlis Activities--Tehran radio reported that on 7 June the Majlis approved a draft bill that requires the president to sign Majlis-approved bills on receiving them and to pass them on to officials for implementation. The radio also said one deputy criticized certain individuals working in President Bani-Sadr's office, asserting that they must not be allowed to make political and social decisions or acquire more power. He called for a purge of all counterrevolutionary and corrupt persons.

Guards Day Protest, Bani-Sadr Message--AFP reported that at the end of a 6 June Tehran parade in honor of the revolution guards, groups of civilians shouted slogans indirectly attacking President Bani-Sadr. In a message to the revolution guards corps, broadcast by Tehran radio the previous day, Bani-Sadr urged the guards to show mercy and kindness to their political opponents and to refrain from showing bias toward any particular group.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian-Iraqi clashes continued over the weekend. According to a 5 June report, Iraqi forces lost control of 3 sensitive border heights overlooking Tawilah in Iraq following a 6-day battle during which 500 Iraqis were killed or wounded. An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by the radio, claimed that Iranian units had receptured heights on the Kordestan border northwest of Marivan on 6 June and that 300 Iraqi soldiers had been killed or wounded and 83 soldiers had been captured during the operation. A 7 June radio report also asserted that two Iraqi counterattacks had been rebuffed in the area over the weekend. According to another armed forces communique, at least 200 Iraqi personnel were killed on 5 June on the Marivan-Nowsud axis, while Tehran radio reported on 7 June that 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed in an Iranian attack on Dasht-e Zahab. Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques carried over the weekend by INA detailed minor Iranian losses on various fronts. The communique issued on 7 June mentioned an ongoing battle in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.

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SYRIAN SAYS HABIB PROPOSALS NOT 'INDEPENDENT'

JN061543 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The speaker of the Syrian parliament, Mahmud Hadid, stated in Damascus yesterday that U.S. envoy Philip Habib had not made progress during his last mission because he had submitted no independent proposals; he simply put forward the Israeli point of view based on the myth that Israel can control the whole region. Hadid added that the Arab Deterrent Forces had not advanced into the Sannin heights in Lebanon only to withdraw again in these complex circumstances.

The parliament speaker said that the initial reason that caused the Arab Deterrent Forces to drive the Israeli-backed (?Christian) militias out of the Sannin heights was still present. Finally Hadid stated that the call for the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Froces from the Sannin heights was an Israeli-Phalangist request that could not be fulfilled.

OBSERVERS SEE DEAL BEHIND HAWK MISSILES IN LEBANON

JN061528 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The American Television Network ABC reported last night that Israel has stationed U.S.-made Hawk antiairrcraft missiles in south Lebanon. Israeli official denie' the report that ABC said that the Hawk missiles were moved over the Lebanese border and stationed about 1,200 meters inside Lebanese territory. Quoting unidentified American sources, ABC added that this move was designed to strike a balance for Syrian SAM missiles positioned in the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon.

Observers have noted that the ulterior motive behind the stationing of the Isreali missiles inside Lebanese territory is to try to negotiate a deal with Syria through Philip Habib which would ensure that Syria withdraw the missiles from Lebanon. U.S. State Department sources had indicated that Habib is supposed to arrive "somewhere in the Middle East tomorrow."

'ARAFAT DENIES HAVING ATTACKED SAUDI ARABIA

LD051453 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jun 81 p 1

[By Wahib Muhammad Ghurab]

[Text] Jidda--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied reports that he has allegedly attacked or denounced the Saudi stand on the Palestinian problem. In an exclusive telephone conversation with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, 'Arafat said that the report to the effect that Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, having attacked the Saudi Arabian Kingdom [during a recent visit by 'Arafat to Libya] turned toward 'Arafat and asked him about Saudi financial support to which 'Arafat allegedly replied by turning his pockets inside out thereby indicating that he has received nothing, is "a false allegation which is untrue both in general and in detail."

The Palestinian leader added: "Saudi support for the Palestinian revolution, be it material, political or of any other kind, is unlimited." He added: "Whoever casts doubt on this is seeking to undermine Saudi-Palestinian relations which stand above doubts and allegations." 'Arafat said he considers the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in actual fact as a confrontation state in view of the unlimited aid it gives to the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people and in view of its fight against Zionist expansion in the Arab area. Abu 'Ammar said: "The PLO will not get entangled in vituperations that harm the cause. The Saudi stand is clear and is above all doubts and conspiracies."

PLO OFFICIAL SAYS SAUDIS AID PALESTINIANS

LD061336 Riyadh SPA in English 1222 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 6 June (SPA)--Fatah's representative to the kingdom, Salah Khalaf, "Abu Iyad" today reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's strong support for the Palestinian struggle. He told AL-MEDINA newspaper that the kingdom's support and aid to the Palestinians had never been stopped. The representative denied a report on this context attributed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as having said that the Palestinian revolution had not received any support or assistance from Saudi Arabia. He described this report as "baseless and fabricated." Mr Abu Iyad made it clear that when Yasir 'Arafat fumbled in his pockets, he did not mean to say that the kingdom was not supporting the Palestinian issue but what he actually meant was that the kingdom's financial support go to the Palestinian revolution directly and not to his own pockets.

Meanwhile, AL-MEDINA published a statement by a prominent Palestinian spokesman in which he denied that Yasir 'Arafat had attempted directly or indirectly to deny the kingdom [words indistinct] to the Palestinian revolution.

The spokesman, who had not been identified by the newspaper, lauded the good relations existing between the kingdom and the Palestinians.

YASIR 'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

JN071533 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The Libyan news agency has published the contents of the message Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his capacity as the current chairman of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

In his message, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar urged the front's leaders to step up consultations among themselves to confront the U.S. imperialist-Zionist plots against the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the Lebanese people. He added that the gravity of the plot had intensified due to the huge Israeli military buildup in southern Lebanon, implying Israel's preparedness to launch its aggression. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that this grave situation in the area is linked with the role played by U.S. envoy Philip Habib during his shuttle tour. This role includes plotting against the Palestinian issue, disavowing the Palestinian people's rights and harming the steadfastness of the Palestinian resistance, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement in confronting Israeli aggression and the Camp David plot.

Brother Abu 'Ammar called upon the steadfastness countries to adopt appropriate, swift and firm measures against Sudan, which has normalized its relations with the Egyptian regime.

CHATTI TERMS MINISTERS MEETING SUCCESSFUL

JN051127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, described the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers, which ended in Baghdad at dawn today, as the most successful session. At a press conference here today, he said that this success was due to the magnificent organization and large-scale preparations made by Iraq and the fruitful cooperation between the representatives of the Islamic Conference Organization's General Secretariat and the Iraqi Government. He added that this success was also due to the importance of the topics on the conference's agenda, to which the conferees gave due attention and study in order to reach effective resolutions. Chatti said that the serious discussions of the Islamic foreign ministers enabled the conference to adopt several positive measures which will have a positive effect in promoting and bolstering relations among the member states.

KUWAIT

AID TO SYRIAN PEACEKEEPING FORCE CONTINUES

GF061100 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Beirut, June 5 (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad announced today that his country did not withhold financial contribution to Syria's 22,000-strong peacekeeping force in Lebanon. We did not withhold (Financial) support to Syria. There was a reservation," Shaykh Sabab said in an interview published by Beirut's independent daily newspaper AN-NAHAR. When (financial) support was decided there was an agreement that periodic reports be submitted by the forces to be supported."

"When such a report was not submitted some complications resulted that prompted the reservation," Shaykh Sabah said adding that "recent serious circumstances made us overcome such reservations."

Sabah announced that the "time has come to end the Lebanese crisis," stressing that "stability in Lebanon is important to us in Kuwait due to the several similarities between the two countries."

In answering a question as to whether the Arab followup committee now has better chances for success and due to what changes in the Lebanese situation, Shaykh Sabah said: "The basic change is that all the sides to the Lebanese crisis are tired. . .How far can they do (with the crisis). There is a feeling that danger is prevailing. Everybody shares this feeling which makes them deal factually with the crisis and consequently facilitiate the committee's mission."

He said that Kuwait "does not have a definite project (to the committee), but ideas that will be discussed with the brothers in Lebanon. . .what is needed is not more proposals or projects; what is important is that we conclude a solution accepted by all the sides."

Shaykh Sabah said he "discussed" the Lebanese situation with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Baghdad stressing that "we (Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) are not sides to the crisis in Lebanon. Our mission is to help the Lebanese legitimacy end this crisis and there is agreement on this topic."

Shaykh Sabah added Kuwait "did not hold any contacts" with the Palestine Liberation Organization "due to the consecutive conferences that we took part in, but I feel that our Palestinian brothers do understand the delicacy of the situation and they will cooperate with the committee."

Shaykh Sabah, who returned home last night from Baghdad, described the 12th Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers Meeting as "one of the most successful meetings not because of the appropriate resolutions it adopted but because of the sense of responsibility and seriousness which prevailed over the deliberations." Shaykh Sabah emphasized that "the objectivity with which the conference tackled Islamic issues concluding the question of Palestine and Jerusalem was of the highest caliber."

Shaykh Sabah said that Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have pledged to extend urgent donations to the West African states which suffered a drought.

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES CONTRACTS WITH UAE EMBASSY

GF041938 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Kuwait has denied having any contacts with the UAE Embassy in Kuwait regarding the exchange of diplomatic missions between Moscow and Abu Dhabi. An official spokesman at the Soviet Embassy said the embassy has not carried out any contacts of this sort.

The spokesman was answering a question on this matter from AS-SIYASAH. The question was in reference to information circulating in some political circles that contacts are being carried out between the Soviet Union and the UAE to exchange diplomatic missions and that activity in this direction is occurring in Kuwait.

The embassy spokesman recalled that there has long been mutual recognition between the two countries without an exchange of diplomatic missions having occurred. He added: There is nothing new in this regard. The Soviet Embassy in Kuwait has not carried out any measures or special contacts in this respect. When asked if a third party is carrying out direct mediation between Moscow and Abu Dhabi, he said: We, here, have no knowledge of this.

MEDIATION BETWEEN SAUDI ARABIA, USSR DENIED

JN080925 Doma QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] ASH-SHARIQAH, 8 Jun (QNA)--A senior Kuwaiti official has denied recent reports that Kuwait has been mediating between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union for the restoration of their diplomatic relations severed more than 40 years ago. The Kuwaiti official also denied that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah had conveyed a message from Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Soviet leaders during his recent visit to Moscow.

Today's AL-KHALIJ cites the Kuwaiti official as saying that Saudi Arabia can conduct such contacts directly if it so wishes and that there is no reason to entrust another party with such a mission. The Kuwaiti official added: The reason for the leaking of such reports by U.S. quarters is to try to obtain information on this subject that will confirm or eliminate the U.S. Government's doubts through the reaction of the concerned parties.

The American UPI recently cited Western diplomatic sources as saying that secret talks are underway between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia by means of Kuwaiti and Syrian mediation to restore Soviet-Saudi relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

'CHANCE' OF FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE SUCCESS SEEN

LD050920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beirut, 5 Jun (SPA)--The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, has expressed his belief that the Arab followup committee in Lebanon has a chance for success.

In a statement made to the Lebanese AN-NAHAR, and published today, he said that what has emerged since the Tunis conference shows that there exists an Arab unanimity on the need to end the Lebanese crisis because the dangers surrounding Lebanon are preoccupying everyone and add to this the Lebanese unanimity on the need to end the crisis. He said that the role of the Arab followup committee is clear, namely to assist the Lebanese president in his efforts to end the crisis. He added that the committee will work in this spirit.

The foreign minister denied that he has any specific ideas for practical steps which he would present to the committee. He said that the committee has been formed to help the Lebanese president and that any ideas [on its use] would be left up to him. His highness added that the backing and the financing of the Arab Deterrent Forces would not stop. He expressed his hope that everyone will cooperate with the committee in its efforts to end the crisis and confront the dangers surrounding Lebanon and the region.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

GF061946 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal asserted that there was an overwhelming spirit of solidarity and readiness to carry out a joint Islamic action in order to face the issues and problems facing our contemporary world at the 12th meeting of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers in Baghdad. In a statement made to AL-MADINAH and published today, the prince said that the conference has formed the right framework for the Islamic action and has endorsed Mecca's historic declaration that defined the correct framework for all future joint Islamic actions. The prince noted the achievements of the conference and said that the foreign ministers of the Islamic states carefully discussed all practical and applicable measures that would insure the implementation of the Mecca summit's resolutions. He added that they also discussed and reviewed all the current issues in the Islamic arena.

On the other hand, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal praised the efforts of the Islamic good offices committee to end the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The prince expressed the hope that the concerned parties will appreciate the great need to respond to the Islamic hopes by ending this war as soon as possible. The foreign minister praised the method adopted by the Islamic good offices committee in carrying out its mission. He added that the committee has so far achieved good results in its mediation efforts between the two conflicting sides.

PDRY

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PRAISES 'TOKEN FORCE' DECISION

LD042054 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party, has praised the nationalistic and principled decision made in solidarity by the Government of Democratic Yemen to send token forces to Syria to participate in the battle of confrontation of the Zionist aggression to which Syria is exposed. He said the decision constitutes a model of the pan-Arab stand that should be followed by the rest of the Arab forces in order to deter the Zionist aggression.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY this morning on his departure from Aden at the end of his visit to Democratic Yemen, he expressed his gratification at the great understanding shown by the Yemeni leadership of the potentially explosive situation in Lebanon and its great solidarity with the Lebanese Arab people and their national cause.

He added that during his visit he held several meetings with the brother officials in the party and state, headed by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers. They dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon and the highly dangerous crisis there as a result of the [word indistinct] of the Israeli acts of aggression against the Arab Deterrent Forces, the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese movement.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON REPORTED ISRAELI MISSILES

JN061508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Ismailia, 6 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has stressed that Israel's transfer of U.S. missiles into southern Lebanon today will not change the situation and that he is convinced that Syria and Israel do not want war. This came in his reply to a question asked by a number of foreign correspondents at the end of President Anwar as-Sadat's meeting with the officers and soldiers of the second army.

Asked by the correspondents to comment on this, the president said: I read this today. Asked whether he had known about it during his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh, the president said: I was really taken aback by this behavior, but let me tell you that this will not change my stand, as I said yesterday, because Begin must give U.S. envoy Philip Habib all the chances possible and sufficient time. I am fully convinced, as I said yesterday, that Syria and Israel do not want a war.

Asked whether he believes that the new Israeli move would benefit Habib's mission, the president said: Well, I am only expressing my opinion and not Habib's viewpoint. We must not be influenced by deeds (?alone), but must get to the bottom of the basic problems.

PAPER VIEWS COMING AS-SADAT VISIT TO WASHINGTON

NC060811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, Jun (MENA)--U.S. experts on Middle Eastern affairs believe that President Reagan's invitation to President as-Sadat to visit Washington 5 and 6 August will put the peace process on the right course. Quoting its correspondent in Washington, the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM says today that these experts believe that Reagan's insistence that President as-Sadat be the first Middle Eastern leader to visit Washington during Reagan's administration clearly reflects Reagan's commitment to achieve peace and implement the Camp David agreements regarding the Palestinian question, and it is also a clear indication to the Israeli election candidates of Washington's future line regardless of who becomes prime minister in Israel.

Citing informed sources in Washington, the paper says that Reagan has rejected the maneuvers of certain Arab states to persuade him to receive one of the heads of the states opposed to Camp David before receiving As-Sadat. The paper adds that the latest attempt last week to persuade Reagan to receive King Husayn during the latter's visit to the United States to attend the graduation of his son, Prince 'Abdallah, was turned down when the White House expressed regret at being unable to receive King Husayn.

The paper also says that President as-Sadat had turned down several private invitations to visit the United States, lest they be misinterpreted. Most world leaders try to pass through Washington under any pretext to meet with President Reagan.

'ALI VIEWS AS-SADAT-REAGAN TALKS, SINAI TAKEOVER

NC052018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1 30 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Palestine question will be among the topics to be discussed by President as-Sadat with U.S. President Reagan during his visit to Washington in August. In an interview with our reporter, Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan will also discuss international problems, including the Middle East situation, particularly the many complex stands in the area, as well as bilateral relations.

Concerning the results of the talks between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said:

[Begin recording] It was agreed to set up a joint Egyptian-Israeli committee to take over the rest of the Sinai which, as we know, includes many installations, be they tourist, agricultural or residential or large airfields. For instance, the Sharm ash-Shaykh area includes about 500 residential units of very good standard. It also includes large tourist establishments and a school for sea diving. There is a very large airfield, which was an old airfield built by Egypt, but it has been greatly developed. There is also the Ra's an-Naqb airfield, which can also be used for tourism, and a third airfield in the Rafah area, which is a new airfield that can also serve the area. Then there are settlements between (Shaykh Zuwayyid) and Rafah, which include about 400 residential units. These will be in addition to other settlements that the Israelis will leave on their final withdrawal from Sinai to the international boundaries. [end recording]

He added that the committee was forced to take over the rest of Sinai and that it will be under his chairmanship on the Egyptian side and under Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon on the Israeli side. Specialized subcommittees will come from the committee. 'Ali outlined that the Egyptian side to the committee will hold its first meeting next week preliminary to the meeting of the joint committee.

Answering a question concerning the Israeli settlements in Sharm ash-Shaykh, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt did not raise this point because it was mentioned in the treaty, and Begin has affirmed that the Israeli side will implement the treaty in letter and spirit.

On the multinational force, 'Ali outlined that only a few questions on the formulation of this force are pending.

On Egypt's celebrations marking the 6th anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal, 'Ali said that Egypt has adopted several measures for increasing the canal's revenue and turning this day to victory day.

'ALI REPORTS PLANS FOR SINAI TAKEOVER COMMITTEES

NC060654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2207 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in a statement published in the newspapers tomorrow, Saturday, that the summit meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has achieved several important results regarding agreement on complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and the formation of a higher Egyptian-Israeli committee to implement this withdrawal.

'Ali said that the committee in which he chairs the Egyptian side and Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon chairs the Israeli side will meet in the next few days to implement what has been agreed upon the Israeli withdrawal.

'Ali said that he will meet with his advisers in the Foreign Ministry in the next 2 days to draw up a comprehensive program to implement what has been agreed upon at the Sharm ash-Shaykh summit regarding complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and to hold contacts with Sharon, chairman of the Israeli committee on withdrawal, to set the venue and date of the committee meeting which will be held shortly to lay down the basis for handing over the establishments, roads, airports, public utilities and hotels, so that they will continue to operate normally when the Israelis withdraw and Egyptian sovereignty is regained over all Sinai.

'Ali said that it has been decided to form ad hoc subcommittees from the ministries concerned to submit reports to the higher committee to reach agreement on all points well before the Israeli withdrawal and to prepare and approve the necessary organs, cadres and credits.

'Ali said that on instructions from President Anwar as-Sadat and in implementation of the resolutions reached, several subcommittees will be formed. The most of important of these are:

1. The committee on housing and the new societies, which will discuss the housing plan and the establishment of new societies in the areas from which Israel will withdraw. Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi held contacts with the Israeli side during the Sharm ash-Shaykh meetings. Two of Al-Kafrawi's aides stayed behind in Israel at the invitation of Ari'el Sharon to hold joint meetings and to inspect certain projects in the areas in Sinai from which Israel will withdraw.

2. The tourism committee, which will receive the airports and other tourist establishments in the area. Minister of State for Tourism Dr Jamal an-Nazir has seen some of the hotels in the area. The joint Egyptian-Israeli tourism committee will hold a meeting next week for this purpose. The airports of Sharm ash-Shaykh, (Ra's Sarafi), Rafah and Ra's an-Naqab will be handed over to the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to operate as soon as withdrawal takes place.

3. The military committee, which will receive the remaining areas from which Israel will withdraw.

4. The interior committee, which will receive civil administration, other powers, security and other affairs to return full Egyptian sovereignty over all Sinai territory.

In his statement 'Ali stressed that the settlers in Sharm ash-Shaykh who sent representatives to submit their demands to President as-Sadat during his visit to the area do not represent the Israeli Government's views, which asserted its total adherence to all provisions of the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements to withdraw military and civilian presence from the Sinai and to return the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PRAISES AS-SADAT'S MEETINGS

JN062025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA)--The People's Assembly Arab Affairs Committee has expressed support for the decisions reached at the recent meeting between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum on bolstering the process of integration between the fraternal Egyptian and Sudanese peoples and on restoring Arab solidarity. In a statement issued after its meeting this evening, the committee supported President as-Sadat's steps to stop bloodshed in Lebanon and to preserve Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

The committee praised President as-Sadat's initiative at his recent meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh to stop the Israeli activity in Lebanon and the retaliatory operations against the Palestinians in Lebanon. The committee devoted its meeting to the discussion of the situation in the Arab region in light of President as-Sadat's meetings with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON LIBYAN INTENTIONS IN AFRICA

LD051331 Cairo MAY in Arabic 1 Jun 81 p 4

[Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] There are Libyan attempts in collaboration with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's government to prevent the problem of Chad from being put to the African meeting in Nairobi. Will these attempts succeed?

[Answer] What happened in Chad is serious in itself. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent Libyan forces with Soviet hardware and backed by Soviet military advisers and experts across the international borders into Chad in an invasion operation aimed at annexing this African state to Libya, under the pretext of integral unity.

What is more serious is that Libya's aggression against Chad is only the beginning of the Libyan regime's plans and Chad is only the first move on Al-Qadhdhafi's mind to form the empire of which he is dreaming.

I cannot imagine that the heads of the OAU states and governments will meet without discussing Libya's aggression against a member state and the grave dangers consequent from Libya's expansionist policies and conspiracies. If Africa and the world remain silent over Al-Qadhdhafi's annexation of Chad he will direct his next blow at Niger, Sudan and Cameroon.

This is in addition to the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi is acting as an agent for a power foreign to the continent so that this continent will become an arena for cold war and for serving the interests of this foreign power at the expense of the African states' security and independence.

[Question] But considering Libya's size and limited capabilities can it really be considered as posing a threat to Africa?

[Answer] The Libyan danger is there and it exists. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi uses the vast oil revenues, which exceed $14 billion, to finance conspiracies, sabotage and terror not only in Africa but throughout the world. He gives large sums of money to whoever asks for it in the East or the West for the purpose of working against an existing legitimate government. This is in addition to a number of imaginary "liberation movements" that have been able to obtain thousands of dollars from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi without him realizing that they represent nobody and that their only aim is to extort the Libyan people's funds.

But what is more dangerous is that the Libyan regime's ambitions and policies serve the objectives and strategy of a big power. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi imagines that he can use the big powers in serving his objectives. The fact is that these powers see in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi a mere tool which they use in their conflict, a tool they use at a particular stage and which, once it has served its purpose, is discarded for another tool, exactly as happened to Afghanistan President Taraki and his successor Hafizollah. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is playing the same role.

[Question] Does the Libyan capital play an important role in economic development in African states?

[Answer] I wish this was the case and I wish Libya's vast funds contributed to the African people's war against poverty and starvation and helped Africa in solving the problems of refugees and drought. But the Libyan regime unfortunately contributes to sabotage and terror and not to construction and development. It exploits racial strife, religious disputes and social and economic problems to serve its expansionist aims. The primary purpose of the funds from which the Libyan people, the legitimate owners of these funds, are deprived is to satisfy the colonel's thirst for leadership and his desire to appear to be a leader who can influence the world events.

[Question] Certain African states believe that the differences between Egypt and Libya in the Arab field are behind Egypt's opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi's African policy. Is this true?

[Answer] Never. This is a wrong notion. What Libya is doing in Africa is in itself harmful to the African Continent and opens the door to conflict between the two camps in our continent as well as to foreign influence and neocolonialism.

If any African state does what Libya is doing--if it encourages terror, hatches conspiracies, pays bribes, enlists mercenaries and uses its armed forces to invade another country--Egypt will oppose it the same way it opposes and condemns Libya's policy.

Egypt is fully aware of the problems and disputes from which the African Continent is suffering and therefore it is very careful not to add to them by involving it in Arab differences.

[Question] A few days ago a minisummit was held in Ndjamena by four heads of state to discuss replacing the Libyan forces with joint African forces. Libyan sources also said that Colonel al-Qahdhdafi has decided to withdraw his forces from Chad. Do these developments give rise to hopes that the Libyan intervention in Chad will end?

[Answer] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has examined these developments very carefully. We have also held consultations about them with a number of African countries, including, of course, Sudan. The view we have reached is that we are faced with a cheap maneuver by the Libyan regime, whose objective is to gain time and to give the impression that the Chad crisis is about to be solved and that therefore there is no need to discuss it or discuss the Libyan aggression at the African summit in Nairobi.

There is absolutely nothing to indicate that Libya intends to withdraw from Chad. Rather, it is stepping up its domination of Chad's affairs and Al-Qadhdhafi behaves as if he has the final say on everything in Chad.

As for the quadripartite summit in Ndjamena, Libya's only aim behind it is to impose the status quo and its military presence in Chad and to try to lend it legitimacy. What is strange is that certain African countries should attend this meeting, because this could be interpreted as acceptance by these states of Libya's disrespect for the Lagos and Lome resolutions on Chad.

[Question] What would Egypt's stand be in the event of Libyan aggression against Sudan?

[Answer] Clearly and frankly and so that there will be no misunderstanding. Egypt rejects the idea that the Libyan regime should touch Sudan or take any steps that might jeopardize Sudan's safety or regional integrity. Egypt and Sudan are linked by a joint defense treaty which was signed on July 1976 under which the joint defense council was established.

Egypt has affirmed and still affirms that it will not hesitate to meet its defense obligations toward fraternal Sudan. Egypt will stand with the Sudanese people and their government with all strength and determination and without reservation. Sudan's security is Egypt's security and any aggression against Sudan is aggression against Egypt.

President as-Sadat's successful visit to Khartoum and his participation in the Sudanese revolution celebrations has clearly shown the extent of the linkage and cohesion between the Egyptian people and the Sudanese people and their leaderships.

HAMMADI REVIEWS OUTCOME OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN051437 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister and chairman of the current session of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting, has said that the conferees unanimously agreed on the necessity of exerting maximum Islamic efforts to champion the Palestinian people.

At a press conference here today following the conclusion of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting, he said that the conference reasserted support for the Palestinian people to regain their full rights and establish a free and independent state on all [kamil] their usurped land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Dr Hammadi also said the delegations that participated in the conference unanimously agreed on the necessity of political and economic cooperation and solidarity among the Islamic states. The conference unanimously stressed the need to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict peacefully and to support the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and the peace committee in this regard.

He added that the conferees also unanimously agreed on the necessity of reforming the international economic system and coordinating the Islamic states' stands in international forums, particularly the United Nations.

Dr Hammadi reviewed the topics that were unanimously approved by the conference, such as supporting the people of Namibia, countering every kind of racial discrimination and racial segregation and supporting the African people's struggle for liberation and independence.

Continuing, Dr Hammadi said that the importance attached to Islamic cultural affairs by the conference was one of the most prominent features of the conference, as 20 draft resolutions dealing with the spread of culture, knowledge and Islamic science were ratified.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said the Arab popular support for Iraq is being intensified as time passes and the war continues.

He said: I believe that if the war goes on much longer, the Islamic Conference, the non-aligned group, the UN General Assembly and world public opinion will undertake a new initiative in defense of justice.

As for the Palestinian issue, Dr Hammadi believes that the mobilization of the Islamic efforts for the sake of liberating holy Jerusalem and the entire [kamil] Palestinian soil could be manifested in the political, economic and information fields or in the field of armed struggle, particularly since the conference has collectively agreed to concert the efforts of all the Islamic countries for the sake of liberating Palestine

He said that Iraq made a proposal to the conference to cover all the expenses of the Jerusalem Fund endowment amounting to $100 million. He added that Iraq expressed readiness to donate $20 million of this amount with the rest to be paid by the other capable Islamic states. He pointed out that it would not be too long before this issue is solved.

Deems Conference Success

JN072023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has described the Islamic Conference Organization as the strongest non-Arab international organization supporting Arab rights and the Palestinian people in the struggle against Zionism.

In a television interview here tonight on the occasion of the conclusion of the 12th Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers Meeting in Baghdad last Friday, Dr Hammadi said that the Palestinian issue had been prominently discussed by the conference and several important resolutions had been adopted in support of our Palestinian Arab people and their national legitimate rights.

On the conference's discussion of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq had adopted a stand that was admired and appreciated by all the participants. He added that Iraq's stand on the call for a cease-fire and settlement of the conflict by peaceful means is a positive one while that of Iran is the opposite.

Dr Hammadi expressed the conviction that the failure of the Islamic committee's endeavors, and Iran's unchanged and passive stand on the conference's call and on the aforementioned committee's efforts, makes it imperative for the intransigent side to adopt a more well-defined stand.

He said: I have sensed that the ministers and delegations participating in the conference believe that, after a specific stage, a firmer stand should be adopted. He pointed out that Iran's attempts to obstruct the conference's work during this last week were a complete failure and only the Syrian regime responded to these attempts.

He said that Iraq's participation in the Islamic Conference Organization was not defined to the financial side. Iraq is giving a great deal of aid to the organization. It actively participates in all of its conferences and implements its resolutions. Iraq contributes to the organization's cultural activity by supplying it with efficient cadres and elements capable of participating in this field.

The foreign minister asserted that the conference was extremely successful and was held in an atmosphere of amity and harmony.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 5-7 JUN

Communique No 359

JN051608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to strike at the Persian enemy, inflicting on him losses in life and equipment. Communique No 359 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi Armed Forces' activities last night and today resulted in the killing of 58 Persians and in the destroying of 10 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored troop carrier, 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 3 excavators, 2 observation posts and 12 stockpiles of hardware. The text of Communique No 359 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operations theater. The outcome of activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant forward units pounded with various arms enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Nowsud area, forcing the enemy to retreat after sustaining 31 dead and 1 excavator destroyed.
B. One vehicle and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed.
C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area. Our units pounded the enemy concentration, forcing it to flee leaving behind 11 dead. Our forces also destroyed one infantry position, one tank, one rocket launcher and one stockpile of hardware in the same area.
D. Three were killed and two observation posts and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Mehran area.
E. Four were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Shush area.
F. One armored troop carrier, one vehicle loaded with hardware and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangered] area.

G. Using various weapons, our units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing nine and destroying seven infantry positions, one gun, one excavator and two stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 58 dead, 10 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored troop carrier, 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 3 excavators, 2 observation posts and 12 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 June 1981

Communique No 360

JM061623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA)--A military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening put the Persian enemy's known losses during the past 24 hours at 104 dead and 1 infantry position, 2 armored personnel carriers, 1 fieldgun, 6 vehicles, 2 excavators, 5 observation posts and 5 ammunition stockpiles destroyed. The text of Communique No 360 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With capability and high morale, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Nowsud region and forced them to flee after killing 58. Our units also destroyed two observation posts and one ammunition stockpile in the same region.
D. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our forces hit it and killed 11, forcing it to flee. Our forces also destroyed two vehicles, one carrying ammunition; one observation post; and two ammunition stockpiles in the same region.
E. Two were killed and one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Shush region.
F. Five were killed and one excavator was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. Our units hit enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing five and destroying one infantry position, one armored personnel carrier, three vehicles, one fieldgun, one excavator, two observation posts and one ammunition stockpile.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 104 dead and 1 infantry position, 2 armored personnel carriers, 1 fieldgun, 6 vehicles, 2 excavators, 5 observation posts and 5 ammunition stockpiles destroyed.

II. Our loses:

A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 June 1981

Communique No 361

JN071729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to strike hard at the Iranian regime forces in all the operational theaters. During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 94 Iranians and destroyed 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 guns, 2 excavators, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 15 vehicles.

Military Communique No 361 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command contained the aforementioned losses. The text of the communique is as follows.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our victorious armed forces continued to strike at the ignorant racist Persians in the operational sectors. The outcome of their activities last night and today is as follows

I. Known enemy losses:

A. The enemy tried to attack our forward positions in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin. Our units intercepted the enemy with various types of weapons. Fighting was still raging between our units and the enemy when this communique was prepared. Our helicopters attacked enemy troop concentrations opposite our positions in the same area, scoring direct hits. Our helicopters returned safely to base.
B. Using various types of weapons, our units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Nowsud area, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 14 dead and 1 vehicle destroyed.
C. Concentrations of enemy vehicles and armored cars were sighted in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units pounded them with various types of weapons, destroying three tanks, one armored personnel carrier, seven vehicles and one excavator.
D. Our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, forcing them to retreat after 29 were killed and 1 vehicle carrying hardware was destroyed.
E. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Mehran area.
G. Two stockpiles of hardware and fuel were destroyed and set afire in the Dezful area.
H. Four were killed and one vehicle and one excavator were destroyed in the Shush area.
I. Four were killed in the Khafijiyah [Susangerd] area.
J. Eight were killed in the Ahvaz area.
K. Using various types of weapons, our units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 29 and destroying 3 infantry positions, 2 guns, 3 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 94 dead and 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 guns, 15 vehicles, 2 excavators and 3 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, two mortars and one gun were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1981

PLO OFFICIAL'S BODY TO BE INTERRED IN AMMAN

JN052123 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The body of Dr Na'im Khadr, director of the PLO office in Brussels, arrived in Amman this evening. The body was accompanied by Khadr's relatives and a number of official and unofficial European personages. The body was received by Hasan Ibrahim, acting foreign minister and minister of occupied land affairs; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; the PLO representative in Amman; the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army; a number of Palestine Liberation Army officers; a large number of Islamic and Christian personages; and representatives of professional and popular organizations.

The body of the martyr was received with chants supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland and calling for revenge against Zionism and its hired agents who committed this savage crime. Flowers were thrown on the coffin.

A responsible source in the PLO office in Amman has said that the body of Dr Khadr will be buried tomorrow afternoon. The body will be taken in a procession from the Jordan University Hospital to be buried at the Christian cemetery in Umm al-Hiran in Amman.

Qaddumi Arrives for Funeral

JN051822 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Amman this afternoon to participate in the funeral of Martyr Dr Na'im Khadr, director of the PLO office in Brussels.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, Qaddumi said that the loss of one of the most prominent strugglers of the Palestinian revolution is very painful. This loss steels us even more to continue our revolution, to realize our national goals.

The PLO official added: This visit will provide the opportunity to meet with Jordanian officials in order to discuss issues of concern to Jordan and the PLO.

Qaddumi was received at Amman airport by Hasan Ibrahim, acting foreign minister and minister of occupied land affairs, and by the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Badran Meets With Qaddumi

JN061233 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran today received in his office Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and their delegation. The meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs, and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the Political Department and representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Jordan.

Badran expressed his and the government's condolences on the death of the late Na'im Khadr, PLO representative in Brussels, and condemned the criminal act which led to his death.

Detailed talks were held on the latest developments in the Arab situation, the general situation in the region and the situation in the occupied land. Ways to promote cooperation between Jordan and the PLO were also discussed to serve the objectives of Arab solidarity and the Palestinian issue.

AD-DUSTUR INTERVIEWS PLO'S AN-NASHASHIBI

JN080816 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jun 81 p 20

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh report]

[Excerpts] Muhammad Zuhdi An-Nashashibi, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that any project that helps to entrench the Palestinian citizens in the occupied homeland should have first priority in plans to bolster steadfastness in the occupied land. In an interview with AD-DUSTUR, An-Nashashibi said that the work of the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee to Bolster Steadfastness should continue to provide firm and continued support for our people in the occupied homeland.

He added: Steadfastness requires a large effort and even larger financial aid. Our people need the requisites for their entrenchment in the occupied homeland and every kind of aid to foil the plots to evict and uproot them from their soil and homeland. The enemy is using unprecedented means to wreck the structure of what can be termed (the Palestinian national economy) [parentheses as published]. He is impeding growth and development, obstructing the growth of trade and agricultural exhange and preventing by all means any plan to achieve agricultural and industrial development and to meet the needs of industrial development and essential utilities, such as housing.

On the volatile situation in Lebanon in light of the recurrent Israeli threats and aggressions, An-Nashashibi said: The Israeli threats and agression seek to deal a decisive blow to the resistance movement and the Lebanese National Movement in Lebanon and are trying to deal a blow to Syria. He added: The Palestinian resistance is capable of engaging the enemy and inflicting heavy losses on him whenever the tries to destroy the resistance's military capability. However, safeguarding of territory is a task of regular armies.

On the suspension of Sudan's membership in the Arab Economic Unity council and the Arab League following its resumption of relations with the Egyptian regime, An-Nashashibi said: A memorandum was submitted to the economic council's recent meeting in Amman. The general trend was toward adopting such a decision (suspending Sudan's membership) [parentheses as published]. However, the political nature of the decision made some brothers believe that the subject should be referred to the foreign ministers conference so that a resolution can be issued within the framework of the Arab League and so that this resolution would be more comprehensive. The resolution shall be discussed at the next Arab League meeting, whereby the membership of anyone who restores relations with the Egyptian regime, for such an act violates the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions and deviates from Arab unanimity, shall be suspended.

MATERIALS ON ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Klibi Arrival Statement

NC052105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, has appealed to all the Lebanese people and all parties existing in Lebanon to help the Arab followup committee achieve the tasks that His Excellency President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis will ask it to undertake. This was contained in an appeal Klibi made after his arrival in Beirut this evening to participate in the Arab followup committee meeting scheduled in Bayt ad-Din tomorrow under President Sarkis. The following is the text of the appeal:

I appeal to all the Lebanese people and all parties concerned to help the Arab followup committee achieve the tasks that his excellency the president of the Republic of Lebanon will ask it to undertake.

The continuing internecine fighting in Lebanon bleeds the hearts, but it must not cripple the mind. The innocent blood of the sons of the people that is being shed is a tragedy that history will not forgive. We are required--I say we because we are all in the core of Lebanon's suffering--to exercise self-restraint and to give reason the upper hand in order to overcome our fanaticism and bigotry. What is desired may not be achieved overnight, but what is promptly required is to stop our internecine fighting.

From my position of trust concerning the Arab League resolutions, I appeal to all the Lebanese people and all parties existing on Lebanese soil, as I previously appealed to them, to given the national legitimate establishments in Lebanon the chance to exercise their power, in order to establish not only accord but also rapprochement and forge unity among all the Lebanese.

The Israeli enemy is constantly trying to forestall this accord and abort all chances of national cohesion in Lebanon because he views the accord and cohesion among the Lebanese as a cultural answer to his racism and oppression. We must close the door to Israel to prevent its desecration of Lebanon and its people in order to curb its expansionist and destructive ambitions.

The Arab League appeals to you to give its resolutions a chance to be translated into action and contribute to strengthening Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and the unity of its people.

I can affirm to you that all Arab people are eagerly looking forward to seeing beloved Lebanon regain its normal life and vitality, because a healthy Lebanon ensures Arab safety, reassurance among the Lebanese provides psychological stability for all Arabs, cohesion in the Lebanese society further strengthens the Arab ranks and peace in Lebanon makes comprehensive peace in the entire region possible.

Concluding his appeal, Klibi said: Oh Lebanese: What your nation, which you are part of, which is loyal to you and is strengthened by you, needs a chance for the mind to regain its power and the heart its power of mercy and nobility to overcome other sentiments. I appeal to you to halt this chaos so the bloodshed and tragedy may stop, and the Lebanese will thereby be able to regain their creative thinking, strength, vitality and the radiance of their unique society.

Arrivals at Meeting Site

NC070836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At 0900 [0700 GMT] Today President Ilyas Sarkis arrived at the presidential summer headquarters to preside over the Arab followup committee meeting. He was accompanied by Information Minister Michel Iddih.

A short while later Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived. The president then immediately held a meeting with the prime minister to review the latest developments proceeding the followup committee meeting.

At 0915 Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived at Bayt ad-Din Palace. He was accompanied by his personal representative in Lebanon Mahmud al-Ma'muri.

At 0940 Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah arrived at Bayt ad-Din Palace. They were accompanied by Minister Butrus, chief of intelligence of the Syrian forces in the Arab Deterrent Forces, Col Muhammad Ghanim, Saudi ambassador in Beirut 'Abd al-Halim al-Bu'ayjan--all former members of the Arab followup committee at the ambassador level. They were saluted by republican guards. They were received by President Sarkis at 0945 in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Ministers Butrus and Iddih, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and his representative in Lebanon, Al-Ma'muri.

Answering a question about a Saudi initiative to end the crisis, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: There is no Saudi initiative. There is an Arab League initiative to revive the Arab followup committee formed to be at the disposal of and to help the president of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis. He added: God willing, we will meet with the president and we hope that all sides will help the committee in its work.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah also made a statement in which he said: On the basis of the decision we adopted at the recent Tunis conference to revive the Arab followup committee, we have come here with the brothers with resolve and high hope to do something in the interest of Lebanon and legitimacy. We have no proposals.

Ministers Butrus and Khaddam just said they believed that the statements of our colleagues Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah will suffice.

Sarkis Opening Statement

NC072007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] It was announced this evening that the second round of talks of the Arab followup committee will be held tomorrow morning at Bayt ad-Din Palace. The Information Ministry mission in the summer headquarters of the president has sent us a summary of the statement that President Ilyas Sarkis made when he opened the first round of talks of the Arab followup committee this morning.

At the beginning of the meeting President Sarkis reviewed the crisis situation in Lebanon and the 6-year suffering of the Lebanese people. His excellency elaborated the various international, Israeli, Arab and internal cause that led to this painful result, which is still nourishing the current state of affairs and contributing to kindling the fire in Lebanon. His Excellency President Sarkis focused on the importance of the Arab and international families to find a just solution to the Palestinian question.

President Sarkis expressed the hope that the Arab followup committee would make a contribution to make it possible for the Lebanese authority to surmount the difficulties that hindered the implementation of the successive Arab resolutions and to evade the loopholes to end this very long tragedy and help put out the fire in Lebanon, so that Lebanon could again be united and sovereign with restored security and stability

Sarkis said: What concerns all the Lebanese people now with regard to their daily suffering and property loss is to provide security and safety.

Although the Arab followup committee has several tasks, what we must immediately tackle is to halt the firing completely to enable the committee to continue working on other tasks that require its efforts.

President Sarkis thanked the followup committee members for accepting the invitation to meet in Lebanon and for their concern about helping to overcome this hard ordeal, which requires intensive efforts to settle, for it may explode and enmesh the entire area.

First Round of Talks

NC071259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] We have now received a report that the Arab followup committee first round of talks ended a short while ago. Our correspondent Jack Wakim sent us the following dispatch from Bayt ad-Din Palace:

[Begin recording] The Arab followup committee began its meeting at 1030 [0830 GMT] in Bayt ad-Din Palace under President Ilyas Sarkis under the motto "quick action to rescue Lebanon."

The conferees are studying one Lebanese view with two political and security aspects. President Sarkis submitted this view at the beginning of the meeting that ended a short while ago at 1330 [1130 GMT] Presdient Sarkis submitted this view after welcoming the Arab foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general. President Sarkis then spoke about the tragic situation Lebanon has reached. He spoke out on everything frankly and clearly.

The first round of talks ended a short while ago, as we have said. It was a closed session. The mission is difficult, but the question remains whether the mission is impossible. All that is clear, so far, is that the Arab League secretary general has an initiative that is approved by Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. This initiative was a subject of study and amendment up to this morning in light of the protracted talks held in Damascus yesterday evening among the Syrian, Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers.

Saudi Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who participated in the Damascus meeting yesterday, told us that all views were identical among the conferees. All concurred on the need to quickly save Lebanon, the ambassador said. However, the means to achieve this is still unresolved, he added.

Anyway, the atmostphere in Bayt ad-Din Palace indicates that it is likely to reach a reasonable solution even if limited and below the level of the tragedy that the Lebanese people are living in Zahlah, Beirut and the south.

We learned a short while ago that intensive contacts will take place in Bayt ad-Din Palace and outside it after the lunch that President Sarkis is hosting in honor of the conferees. After that President Sarkis will set the date of the second round of talks. [end recording]

Continuing Consultations

NC071917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The consultations are continuing at the presidential palace in B'abda between members of the Arab followup committee and the Lebanese leaders.

The meeting that began at 1900 [1700 GMT] among Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad, ended at 1945 [1745 GMT].

A meeting began 15 minutes ago between members of the followup committee and the Islamic Grouping delegation, which comprises former Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Rashid Karami, Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, Dr Nasib al-Barbir and Muhammad al-Jarudi.

The consultations began, as we mentioned in the evening news cast, with a meeting that included the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Bashir al-Jumayyil. Following the meeting, which began at 1630 [1430 GMT], Bashir al-Jumayyil expressed his hope that this initiative will provide new opportunities for solving the crisis, with which we have been grapling for several years. The meeting with Bashir al-Jumayyil ended at 1745.

At 1800 [1600 GMT], the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers received former President Camille Sham'un. Pierre al-Jumayyil and Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil joined the meeting at 1815. Sham'un left B'abda Palace at 1830. He made a statement in which he said: An agreement has been reached on what is good and on exerting efforts until we achieve results. He added: The first required result is to stop the firing and ensure the freedom of movement for all Lebanese in all areas. Sham'un pointed out that calm would enable the holding of reconciliation discussions, saying that he has often reiterated that there are no differences among the Lebanese themselves.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan joined the meeting of the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, Pierre al-Jumayyil and Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil at 1830 [1630 GMT]. This meeting lasted until 1900, when Speaker al-As'ad arrived.

President Ilyas Sarkis had presided over the meeting of the Arab followup committee in Bayt ad-Din Palace this morning. He opened the meeting with a speech in which he reviewed the tense situation in Lebanon and what the Lebanese people have been suffering for more than 6 years. His excellency explained in detail the international, regional, Israeli, Arab and local causes that led to this painful result and that are still nourishing the present state of affairs and contributing to the kindling of fire in Lebanon. His excellency concentrated on the failure of the international and Arab families to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. We will broadcast the text of the speech of his excellency the president in the 2100 [1900 GMT] newscast.

Meetings With Junblatt

JN071641 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 7 Jun (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is participating in the Arab followup committee meetings, visited Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, in Al-Mukhtarah this afternoon. Khaddam and Junblatt reviewed the current developments in Lebanon. Marwan Hamadah, Lebanese tourism minister, joined the meeting.

Khaddam returned to Bayt ad-Din palace at 1645 today. Following his meeting with Walid Jublatt, Khaddam said: We have met with Brother Walid Junblatt, head of the Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement, and exchanged viewpoints on the situation in Lebanon.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan visited Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah at 1645 today.

The Arab followup committee is expected to resume its meetings soon under President Ilyas Sarkis in Bayt ad-Din Palace.

Sham'un, Al-Jumayyil Meetings

NC071844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] We have now received a report from our correspondent in the Republican Palace in B'abda that the meeting among the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers and Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil ended at 1745 [1545 GMT].

At 1800 [1600 GMT], Former President Camille Sham'un arrived at B'abda Palace and met with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. At 1815 [1615 GMT], Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil joined the meeting. At the same time, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived at the palace, but until this moment they have not joined the meeting.

Bashir al-Jumayyil Comments

NC071900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Asked about the nature of his meeting with the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers on leaving the B'abda Palace, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: Within the framework of the Arab initiative and today's meetings in Bayt ad-Din, the brothers whom I met were entrusted with learning our views. I gave them my views at the meeting. I hope that this initiative will open the way to resolve the crisis in which we have been fumbling for years.

Asked whether a specific agreement was reached to ease the political and security situation, Bashir al-Jumayyil said: As for easing the security situation, we have been exercising self-restraint for about a week with regard to the shelling of residential areas and the killing of innocent people. Regarding the political situation, I frankly way that this issue is still under consideration. I cannot say that we have reached any solutions.

Asked whether the Kuwaiti and Saudi foreign ministers made certain demands on the accord and security levels, Al-Jumayyil said: As a result of the meetings held in Bayt ad-Din today, we are still in a stage of learning things. We must assess all these issues. I believe that other meetings will be held.

Asked whether he will meet with the ministers again, Al-Jumayyil said: There may be other meetings because there are issues that require more than one meeting to make things clear.

Asked whether as a result of today's meeting it can be said that the Bayt ad-Din meeting was successful, Bashir al-Jumayyil said: It is still premature to say that the meeting succeeded, failed or led to results. Everyone has shown good intentions. There is a desire on the part of everyone, and the Lebanese people have had enough of the events. Now there are new circumstances to solve the question. We will benefit from the occasion and we will cooperate with them to the maximum extent to resolve the crisis.

Asked whether he believes that the possibilities of success for this committee are better than the previous committees, Al-Jumayyil said: After what happened in 1972 and in view of what is happening now, I believe that the situation is more mature than before. There are new conditions that I hope will place the Lebanese crisis on the road to a solution.

Asked whether he is optimistic or pessimistic, Al-Jumayyil said: Such meetings can only create optimistic atmosphere. We will consider these meetings to be positive until the results appear.

Asked whether there have been contacts for his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and the Arab League's Klibi, Al-Jumayyil said: I have said that this meeting may be followed by other meetings. However, so far it has not been specified with whom, when and how the meetings will take place.

Al-Wazzan Statements

NC071838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 81

[7 June statements by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan outside Bayt ad-Din Palace in Beirut following the first round of talks by the Arab followup committee--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Arab followup committee, which began its meetings today in the summer headquarters of the president, is making quick and intensive moves as if it is racing against time to defuse the 6-year long crisis. The committee began urgent consultations in B'abda Palace, Bayt ad-Din Palace and in Al-Mukhtarah with the quarters concerned in Lebanon on the guidelines that constitute a right and sound approach to a solution acceptable to all the Lebanese people.

After the first round of talks under President Sarkis, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad went to B'abda palace to begin their consultations.

At 1630, the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers met with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil in B'abda palace.

In the meantime, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi went to Al-Mukhtarah, where they met with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement. At 1630, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah joined the meeting.

Before leaving Bayt ad-Din palace the following dialogue took place between Prime Minister al-Wazzan and journalists:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, much has been said about the missions of the Arab followup committee. It was said that the committee is tackling a very difficult, or rather, an impossible mission. In light of the first round of talks and shortly before the second round of talks begin, we would like to hear your view.

[Answer] [Al-Wazzan] First, I want you to cross out the word "impossible." I do not like this word, particularly at a time when we are placing ourselves in the service of the people. Nothing is impossible in the service of the people. Our people in Lebanon have been suffering and we must continue to work to save them.

On this occasion I thank our Arab brethern who came today to participate with us in a task that all the Lebanese people, the Arabs and all our friends throughout the world are watching. I thank them for the efforts that they will offer. Good signs from these efforts began to emerge today.

All I can say is that we noticed a positive atmosphere, good intentions and firm determination to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal, an ordeal that has proven that all the events in Lebanon have been hatched by Israeli plotting.

Today we are carrying the Lebanese people's feelings of pain and suffering. We must do something to put an end to this suffering and to ensure security and reassurance for the citizens before anything else.

I reject what certain people maintain: That security must be established first and then accord, or accord must be established before security. I understand that man must work to achieve all that he can whether in the area of security or accord. Theoretically, security collapsed only after political differences emergdd. Theoretically, we must say that politics, political agreement and accord come first and then security, which is a natural result of accord.

However, given our state of affairs, particularly the indiscriminate shelling of the past few days, let us forget about descriptions, questions and talk about measures, arrangements and plans. Let us forget these words and say first of all that we want to allow the Lebanese to breathe and to live, and then think about policy or other things.

An important priority imposes itself upon all of us--that is, to take care of the citizen's life, security and stability. Agreement has been reached. We began the task - achieving this as a priority matter that was specified by the Arab followup committee. Perhaps during the contacts it held today, the committee has learned certain things as an expression of certain Arab positions or will on the need to preserve Lebanon's unity and to confront the Israeli enemy. This does not excuse us as Lebanese from shouldering our responsibilities at this stage. We remain the basis of all that is happening. Inasmuch as we as Lebanese make concerted efforts to adopt a unified stand in support of the legitimate government and implement the principles of accord, we will succeed in our mission, whether we perform it as a government or as a mission within the framework of the followup committee meetings, which our Arab brothers, responding to our invitation to help save Lebanon, are participating in.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in light of what we have heard from you, can we tell the Lebanese people good news from Bayt ad-Din Palace, where the Arab followup committee is continuing its work? Can we tell the Lebanese that there is a beginning for a solution?

[al-Wazzan] Why are you making my answer difficult when I know that the Lebanese people on such a day are waiting for any good word that would help them to be optimistic after such long suffering? Let us say we are working. Let us say we do not like to say there is no optimism or pessimism. As there is determination from our Arab brothers and from all the Lebanese people, as far as I know, let us say we are optimistic. I believe in the saying: Be optimistic and you will not lose. [end recording]

8 Jun Second Session

NC081026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] At about 1045 [0845 GMT] today the Arab followup committee held its second session under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis at Bayt ad-Din Palace. Earlier, at 0900 the president held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. They assessed the consultations held and the results of yesterday's meetings.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah held a lengthy meeting with Zahlah Ministers Joseph Abu Khatir, Joseph Skaf and Ilyas al-Hirawi. They discussed conditions in Zahlah.

After the meeting, al-Hirawi made a statement in which he said: We have requested that the siege of the city be lifted, that all citizens be enabled to go back to their work and that peace and reassurance be restored in the city. Zahlah is an integral part of Al-Biqa' Province. In fact, it is the capital of the province. There is no dispute between Zahlah and the people of Al-Biqa'. We hope that the observations we made regarding restoration of peace in the city will be taken into consideration and we hope that the resolutions of the honorable committee will provide basic solutions for all Lebanon.

Khaddam Comments

JN081230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has affirmed that the Arab followup committee is now dealing with one issue: the Israeli presence in Lebanon. In a statement to the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR, published today, Khaddam added: We are not ready for any discussion before Israel leaves Lebanon.

ARMY, UNIFIL COMMANDERS DISCUSS COORDINATION

NC061825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The acting army commander, Staff Maj Gen Munir Tarabay, today received UNIFIL commander Gen William Callaghan. The meeting was attended by Colonel (Meyer), head of the truce committee and some officers of the UN command. It was also attended by some Lebanese Army officers. The discussion dealt with the situation in the south and the situation of the Lebanese Army units operating within the framework of the UN emergency forces. General Callaghan paid tribute to the Lebanese Army elements in the south in general and to the elements of the Arzun barracks, the engineering unit and the medical unit that has recently taken over the Tibnin hospital. The discussion also dealt with other subjects, mostly concerning the mutual coordination and deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the measures that have been taken in this regard.

U.S. REPORT OF ISRAELI MISSILES IN LEBANON CITED

NC060701 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Regarding the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon, which Philip Habib came to tackle in the area, U.S. television network ABC reported last night that Israel has moved U.S. Hawk antiaircraft missiles across the Israeli-Lebanese borders as a counter to the Soviet SAM missiles in Al-Biqa'.

ISRAELI AIR, COMMANDO OPERATIONS REPORTED

NC051019 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Correspondents in the south report that a group of Israeli soldiers entered ('Ayta al-Jabal) village in the central sector at dawn today and blew up a house after evicting the village inhabitants. Israeli warplanes have flown over Sidon and ad-Damur as well as Beirut, where they broke the sound barrier at 0945.

JOINT FORCES REPORTEDLY REPULSE 'ZIONIST' LANDING

JN060848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Jun (INA)--At 0200 today, the joint forces repulsed a landing attempt from Zionist gunboats on the coast of the An-Na'imah region, located on the main road leading to southern Lebanon. Palestinian sources have said that the joint forces shelled the gunboats for 1 hour. The sources added that the attempt led to the wounding of one person. The enemy gunboats were forced to leave the shore.

IRANIANS, IRAQI POW'S REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN SOUTH

NC061754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] About 150 Iranian volunteers arrived in southern Lebanon this afternoon to fight on the side of the Palestinians. According to some Iranian circles the group includes 10 Iraqi prisoners of war.

KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON SITUATION

JN061337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, granted a comprehensive interview to the Lebanese [as heard] weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI on current facts, the repercussions of the Arab Syrian decision of steadfastness and confrontation in face of provocations and aggression and Syria's role in preserving the independence and unity of Lebanon.

The deputy prime minister affirmed that Syria is still and will continue to be subject to a vicious onslaught as long as it follows a clear pan-Arab political role based on resisting Zionist aggression and imperialist hegemony and creating circumstances enabling the Arab nation to confront them. Khaddam said that hegemony against Syria has been escalated both internally and externally. He said: We have been able to foil all internal sabotage attempts. Hence, we must now confront external attempts.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also referred to the real reasons behind the provoked missile crisis and said that the crisis came as an excuse to wage war against Syria by means of striking at its forces operating in Lebanon or directly against Syrian territory. The crisis also aims at hindering the progress of national accord, which Syria actively began with the Lebanese Government, and at crushing the Palestinians in Lebanon as a prelude to liquidating the cause of Palestine.

Khaddam emphasized that our national, pan-Arab responsibility requires that we confront this design with great firmness because in doing so, we are defending pan-Arab dignity and existence and protecting the Arab nation from victimization, hegemony and occupation.

In answer to a question by AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI on the limits of the expected Israeli blow and the Syrian response to it, the deputy prime minister said Syria will confront these operations in the appropriate manner, whether it takes place on that day [as heard], tomorrow, after one month, or after one year.

On the so-called missile crisis, Khaddam explained that this crisis has exposed the situation in Lebanon and the real facts of the crisis through the implication of a Lebanese faction in dealing with Israel, Israeli infiltration and Israeli exploitation of this crisis to further its security and political interests in the region.

In answer to another question, Khaddam affirmed the cohesive Arab stand in support of Syria, the sincerity of the Soviet stand in support of Syria and the condemnation by world public opinion of Israeli policy, which endangers international peace and security. Khaddam called on the United States of America to revise its policy in the Middle East, abandon its support for the Zionist entity and recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people in order to create an appropriate atmosphere for establishing relations with it.

On the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam affirmed that the front is not absent, that contacts among its members are continuing and that all are actually supporting Syria.

In answer to another question, Khaddam reiterated Syria's rejection of the Camp David policy and its condemnation of As-Sadat's treason. He said: This rejection is based on principled considerations on which all the Arabs agreed. Syria will never be on the side of As-Sadat and Camp David.

Khaddam concluded his interview with the AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI magazine by affirming the importance of ending the abnormal situation in Lebanon so that it will once again be a unified, independent country.

SANA Report

JN061850 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1708 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Jun (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that the real aim behind the fabricated U.S.-Zionist uproar over the so-called Syrian missile crisis is to find an excuse to commit aggression against Syria, disrupt Lebanese national accord and liquidate the Palestine question. In an interview with the Paris-based AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI to be published on Monday, Khaddam said that Syria would face up to Israeli aggression at any time. Hostile threats and provocations, he said, would not deter Syria from achieving the interests of the Arab nation. Khaddam added: Syria is being exposed to this savage onslaught because it has chosen a clear pan-Arab political line based on resisting the Zionist entity and imperialist hegemony and creating the circumstances that would enable the Arab nation to confront all that.

Khaddam asserted: What has prevented Israel from launching its aggression so far is Syria's steadfastness, its firm decision to deal with any aggression and the Syrian people's readiness to make any sacrifices and endure any sufferings in defense of their national honor and dignity.

Khaddam added: Another factor which has prevented the aggression was the clear and firm stand adopted by the Soviet leadership, the solid Arab stand behind Syria and the world public's stand in condemning and rejecting Israeli policy as a threat to world peace and security.

Replying to a question, Khaddam said: The proposal to establish an international Arab peacekeeping force is rejected, because it would serve the interests of Israel and reinforce the partitioning of Lebanon. The Arab Deterrent Forces, which enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people, the Arab states and the world public, will remain in Lebanon.

Khaddam said that the solution of the Lebanese crisis depends on the decision of the Lebanese. When those cooperating with Israel stop such cooperation and sever all their relations with the Zionist enemy, the doors to a solution, will, I believe, be open. Otherwise, it would be difficult to imagine the possibility of achieving a national accord between the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese and a group cooperating with the Zionist enemy. Khaddam asserted that Lebanon is an Arab country in every sense of the word. Therefore, nobody has the right to demand or discuss the so-called neutralization of Lebanon.

Khaddam concluded his statement by saying that it is impossible to accept any role for Israel in Lebanon, any Israeli attacks on Lebanon or any partition which some people might try to establish. He said: In its present condition, Lebanon is a weak flank for Syria and the Arab nation. Therefore, it is important to exert efforts to end the current anomalous situation so that Lebanon will again be unified, stable and committed to its pan-Arab obligations.

FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETS KHADDAM ON WAY TO LEBANON

JN070625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--A meeting was held in the Foreign Ministry at 2030 yesterday among 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was also attended by the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in Damascus and Beirut. During the meeting the ministers discussed the forthcoming meetings of the quadrapartite committee on Lebanon.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed that viewpoints were in agreement and identical on all the issues that were discussed. These issues will be discussed at Bayt ad-Din today.

In reply to a question on the deployment of missiles by Israel in southern Lebanon and along the border strip, Khaddam said: The Israelis have denied this. In any case, the Israelis are occupying part of southern Lebanon and Israel is carrying out aggressions against Lebanon. If the operation is true, then it is part of the Israeli scheme in Lebanon and we are all supposed to be alert to it.

U.S. PEACEMAKING SAID DEPENDENT ON POLICY CHANGE

JN061453 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy, left Washington for the Middle East to resume his mission in the region. Before his departure, Habib had stated that his mission was continuing in accordance with the directives of the U.S.President and that the President's instructions required that he attempt to remove tension and work to create an atmosphere in which one could avert the apparent tendency toward the outbreak of a major war. Habib adds: We were able, by means of our efforts over the past few weeks, to prevent the outbreak of war which the situation threatened.

These statements by Habib, which were formulated with noticeable diplomatic care, deliberately refrain from naming the quarter responsible for the course which could lead to the outbreak of a major war, as he put it. They also do not refer to the basic problem in the Middle East, which gives rise to all the other difficulties, crises and problems--the problem of repeated Israeli attacks on Arab lands and rights, Israeli occupation of Arab lands and Israeli nonrecognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. Such an attitude, which overlooks the real crisis, is responsible for the tense situation and pushes [the area] toward war. This attitude does not help realize the desire of the United States of America to play a peacemaking role in the region, the role which Philip Habib said all sides are willing to see the United States play.

The only responsible quarter for provoking the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon is Israel. Israel was the one who has interfered and continues to interfere in Lebanese internal affairs and has instigated the collaborating gangs in touching off the security situation when realistic possibilities for progress toward achieving a national accord had appeared on the horizon. This fact is not only maintained by Syria alone, but by all those who are acquainted with the events in Lebanon.

In light of these facts, any effort to prevent the situation from getting out of control and to prevent the outbreak of war must be addressed to the correct party--to the side which has provoked the crisis, continues to escalate it and is pushing the situation toward a military clash which cannot remain within the limits desired by the adventurers in Tel Aviv if they dare to start a conflagration.

The United States, by virtue of its traditional relationship with Israel and Israel's complete dependence on its political, financial, economic and military support, is capable of curbing Israel's aggressive military extremism. Moreover, the United States is capable of preventing the Israeli rulers from playing with the fire of war. Without U.S. support, or against the will of the United States, the Israeli rulers cannot contemplate aggression and war, nor would they have any opportunity to escape the punishment which should be meted out to every aggressor, lawbreaker and rebel in the international community.

As for the peacemaking role which the United States wants for itself, it will be very expensive for the United States, which has gambled with, and lost on the Camp David table, all the trumps which it had had in the Arab region. Thus it has forfeited the role of a mediator acceptable to all quarters by becoming a party to the conflict and an opponent of those demanding observation of the UN Charter's principles and its resolutions on the Middle East. If the United States does not change its unsuccessful policy, which is based on Camp David and depends on the unsuccessful figures of As-Sadat and Begin, the peacemaking role will remain a dream for those sitting in Washington.

SYRIA HAS 'NOTHING TO OFFER' HABIB, OTHER ENVOYS

JN060703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Have Nothing To Offer" TISHRIN says: Those who have listened to Begin's and As-Sadat's stands on Syria and their rancor against it during the summit they held in Sharm ash-Shaykh will surely find it difficult to differentiate between them and to believe that one of them had been an Arab leader. Despite all this, the matter did not surprise us. We even expected such a slanderous campaign against Syria. We would have been surprised if things had been different, because As-Sadat has chosen the trench of alliance with Israel.

We are very well aware of the impact of the Syrian stand on Begin and As-Sadat, particularly on As-Sadat because Syria has succeeded in besieging him completely and has put his back to the wall. As-Sadat's hue and cry and his bigotry against Syria can be clearly explained because by adopting the stand on the so-called missile crisis, Syria has placed Camp David before a difficult choice and test. It has clearly demonstrated to the world that Camp David is an overt U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat conspiracy against peace and the Arabs. Syria has also reaffirmed to the world that just peace cannot pass through Camp David, only over it. TISHRIN adds: The feverish U.S. attempts to contain the crisis, therefore, took place within this framework because U.S. calculations did not agree with the objective facts and the new developments created by the crisis on the Syrian, Arab and international levels. That's why the U.S. administration rushed to contain these developments and to carry out an initiative to freeze the Camp David agreements, the choice which it is unable to face and the test which it has failed to pass.

The preliminary U.S. calculations failed to take into account that Syria was capable of bringing together the Arabs and having them rally around it. Syria has become the cause of a nation around which all the Arab nation has rallied. When the time for the decisive choice comes, Syria will represent the Arab nation with all its potentials and masses. Syria represents the nation's pride and embodies its steadfastness.

The U.S. calculations also failed to take into account that Syria will reject blackmail and threats, that it is capable of rejection in the same manner that it is capable of confrontation and steadfastness and that it rejects, as always, bargaining over its dignity and that of the Arab nation, not heeding the material consequences. The U.S. calculations failed to take into account that Syria will dare to reject two U.S. warnings on the missile crisis conveyed to Syria by the U.S. ambassador, warnings which Syria has rejected and even refused to discuss. The U.S. calculations did not take into consideration that Syria might constitute a military and political obstacle that will threaten the Camp David gains and place them before the difficult choice, thus placing As-Sadat in a difficult and delicate position. No one believed that by adopting this just stand, Syria would unite international public opinion, which has rallied around Syria's legitimate and just decision to introduce the missiles into Lebanon for the protection of its forces and Lebanon against Israel's belligerence.

When Syria adopted this decisive stand and the United States sensed that matters would go out of its hands, the U.S. initiative took place in an attempt to contain the crisis and to direct its repercussions according to the U.S. will. Thus, Philip Habib was sent to the region while the U.S. intentions were not to deal seriously with the real causes of the crisis, which is closely and directly related to the intransigent Israeli policy. The proof of all this is that Philip Habib's trip was one of Israeli demands in which an independent U.S. stand was absent. The United States did not act as a mediator but as a party whose interests were apparent and whose bias toward Israel was clear, making no attempt to ask about Israel's aggressive role in the crisis from its beginning to the time when it became a military adventure which threatens to ignite the region and perhaps the world.

The U.S. desire was very clear. The United States only wanted to relax the situation in order to enable it to reach a stage from which it would regain control over a period of time sufficient for it to achieve a strategic, military and political relaxation that would make it capable of choosing the suitable time and place for taking revenge on Syria. Therefore, it would be useful to say that if Habib's current mission to the region is an extension of the objectives of his first trip, then he will have no better luck and that Syria, naturally, has nothing to do with it because Syria is not concerned about Israeli demands as long as the United States does not change its role from that of a party to a mediator who seeks the real causes and tries to solve them. In this case, Habib's mission should be restricted to Israel because it is the only cause behind the crisis and the only factor for the explosion. Israel has begun the threats and is the one which should find the appropriate means for swallowing these threats. Syria maintains its overt, clear and principled stand, which has been made clear by leader Al-Asad. This stand is that Syria has nothing to offer in this matter to the U.S. envoy and to any other envoy. Syria, however, has many capabilities and a determination to stand fast and protect itself and its nation with high efficiency.

U.S. SAID TO HOLD KEY TO PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST

JN070646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 7 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States and the Role of Peacemaker" TISHRIN says: During the first stage of his mission in the Middle East, Philip Habib, the U.S. President's personal envoy, took care not to make many public statements. At the beginning of the second stage of his mission, Philip Habib spoke in the United States to stress that he will not hold talks through newspapers or public statements. Despite all this, he spoke more than enough on the first stage of his mission and on the second stage which he began yesterday when he left for West Europe.

On the first stage of his mission, he said that he succeeded in preventing war. While speaking about the second stage, he said that the United States is looking forward to playing the role of peacemaker in the region and that the concerned parties welcome this.

The responsibility for the recent crisis, which Habib boasts to have defused, fully rests on the shoulers of the United States. The United States cannot exonerate itself from Israel's acts and practices. Without U.S. support, Israel cannot go to the point of threatening the region and the world with war. Without U.S. cover, Israel would not have been capable of launching the aggression or continuing the occupation. If the U.S. green light given to Israel at the beginning dealt with a provocation, an aggression or an attack, the matter has developed into a delicate and serious situation which not only threatens security in the region, but outside the region as well. Defusing the powderkeg in the region is in the hands of the United States, which possesses the capability to say a word that will be heeded by the Israeli rulers. It will be useful for peace in the region and the world that it does so.

TISHRIN adds: The U.S. attempt to fan the fire of the crisis, to exploit its capability of mediating with Israel in order to impose itself as the only peacemaker in the region in accordance with the very well-known U.S. conditions and to carry out blackmail in order to obtain positions that will contribute to saving or postponing the collapse of the Camp David agreements will be doomed to failure.

The Camp David agreements have collapsed and it has been proved that they did not contribute to the peace process and that they cannot contribute to the peace process. Any attempt to resume the peace process on their basis is an attempt which will have bad luck and deceives no one.

Philip Habib may enjoy political and diplomatic capabilities, competence and skill and the knowledge of how to deal with a situation. His bad luck, however, is that he is entrusted with the promotion in the Arab homeland of ill-reputed goods consisting of the U.S. policy which is fully and illogically biased toward Israel and against the Arabs and of the U.S. commitment to the Israeli aggression for expansion under the cover of a commitment to Israel's security.

TISHRIN concludes: The key that will prevent war is in Tel Aviv and in the United States, which is capable of using this key. Peace in the Middle East has known conditions that do not include the violation of the UN Charter's principles on self-determination, the forcible seizure of lands and the respect of the sovereignty and independence of states.

TISHRIN DEFENDS SYRIAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON

JN080717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Background to the Request for a Syrian Withdrawal From Lebanon," TISHRIN says that Anwar as-Sadat has on more than one occasion called for Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. As-Sadat reiterated this demand when he met with Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh, claiming that the presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon is the source of tribulation of this fraternal country. As-Sadat has called for the replacement of the Syrian forces in Lebanon with forces belonging to several Arab countries.

TISHRIN says: The Israeli rulers too are calling for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon and are inciting the Lebanese factions that have been ensnared in the trap of collusion with Israel to raise the slogan of withdrawing the Syrian forces from Lebanon and liquidating the Palestinian resistance while claiming that there are two occupations in Lebanon, naturally excluding the Israeli occupation. The Israeli information media continues its daily slander campaign against the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

A commentary broadcast by radio Israel yesterday stated that Lebanon will enjoy stability and security only if the Syrian forces withdraw from its territory or if the Palestinian organizations refrain from using Lebanon as a base.

In addition to Israel, As-Sadat and the parties involved with Israel, there are other parties encouraging the call for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon without appearing in the forefront. TISHRIN adds: One can classify those who call for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon into two categories; the first includes the Arab nation's enemies, the imperialists and Zionists. The second category includes traitor As-Sadat, Arab collaborators and capitulationists and the enemies of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and unity inside Lebanon.

TISHRIN wonders: Why this call for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon? Those who call for withdrawal offer the following pretexts: The presence of the Syrian force has resulted in lack of security and stability and has harmed Lebanon's freedom and sovereignty and understanding among its factions. Also, the presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon has made Lebanese territory a target for Israeli aggression and an arena for possible war. All these pretexts contradict reality and are inconsistent with the facts.

TISHRIN explains: What no one questions is that it was the imperialists, the Zionists and the As-Sadat regime who ignited the bloody sedition in Lebanon to cover up As-Sadat's treason and his joining the camp hostile to the Arab nation. They have done so to create a permanent hotbed of tension and dispute among the Arabs in order to make Lebanon a card to play against the Arab nation and distract the Arabs from the Israeli enemy and his schemes for expansion.

The entrance of the Syrian forces into Lebanon put an end to the bloody sedition and the civil war and created circumstances for helping the Lebanese to reconstruct their state and their institutions and to consolidate their security and stability. When Syria declared its determination to withdraw its forces, all factions in Lebanon asked that they remain. The claim that their presence harms Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and understanding among its factions cannot be substantiated. The Syrian forces in Lebanon are the forces of the Lebanese legitimate authorities. They guarantee Lebanon's unity and the security of its people. These forces are in Lebanon in accordance with a Lebanese and Arab decision and at the request of a broad Lebanese popular will.

TISHRIN stresses that the Israeli aggressions did not occur after the Syrian forces went to Lebanon but preceded them. There were no Syrian soldiers in Lebanon when the Israeli attack against Beirut airport took place, and there were no Syrian soldiers when the Israelis formulated their schemes to exploit Lebanese waters. Syria has been offering martyrs and continues to do so to protect Lebanese territory and the Palestinian resistance, to foil the Israeli schemes for expansion in Lebanon and to prevent Lebanon from becoming a vital space for Israeli security and from becoming the so-called free Lebanon, as called for by Sa'd Haddad.

The paper concludes: The presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon is a humanitarian and Lebanese necessity. It is also a necessity for the cause of just and lasting peace. Their presence is legitimate on both the Lebanese and Arab levels. It is not permissible for any party to interfere in a matter that concerns the core of Lebanese-Syrian relations and is a requirement for the Arab nation's security.

CABLES FROM CUBAN, KOREAN PARTIES ARRIVE

JN071341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has received support and solidarity cables from the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. The two cables affirmed the support of the two parties and their firm stand at the side of Syria, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement to foil the aggressive Israeli designs and defend Arab dignity. The two parties denounced the aggressive activities of Israel under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. They affirmed that they firmly support the Arab nation, which is struggling for its just cause.

IRAN'S KHAMENE'I EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

JN052144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran--'Ali Khamene'i, Iranian Majlis member, has stressed that his country's stand by Syria in its confrontation of the Zionist aggression expresses a firm ideological conviction to struggle against the Zionist usurper entity and U.S, imperialism. In an interview with the SANA correspondent in Tehran, Khamene'i added that Iran, struggling against this entity, understands that it is also struggling against colonialist and imperialist forces.

BEGIN'S OFFICE EXPLAINS 'EZYON AIRFIELD AGREEMENT

TA070720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] It is reported from the prime minister's office this morning that at the summit meeting between Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat on Ofira it was agreed that after its return to Egypt the 'Ezyon airfield will actually serve as Elat's airport and that in addition to the El Al flights, charter flights from all over the world will be allowed to land there. Our correspondent Arye Golan was told that such an agreement is not included in the Camp David accords—contrary to former Israeli ambassador to Washington Simha Dinitz' claim--although it is stated there that the 'Ezyon airfield will turn into a civilian airport and will be put at the disposal of the airlines of all the nations.

It was also reported from the prime minister's office that it was not aware of any official letter of protest issued by the U.S. State Department regarding Israel's categorical objection to the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. Reports to this effect appeared in this morning's press.

DAVAR: U.S. COMPLAINS ABOUT AWACS OPPOSITION

TA070828 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 81 p 1, 2

[Report by DAVAR U.S. correspondent]

[Excerpts] Washington (special to DAVAR)--The Reagan administration has officially complained to Israel about the latter's sharp reaction to the U.S. proposal to sell AWACS planes and other modern arms to Saudi Arabia. Over the last few weeks U.S. officials have sharply complained in private that the Israeli Government has changed its position regarding the Saudi deal. They claim that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir did not express opposition to the AWACS deal in his talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in February.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

TA070830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Quoting U.S. sources, it is reported on the U.S.-Saudi AWACS deal that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir originally did not object to the arms deal but later changed his mind. Reacting to this, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem has said that Minister Shamir expressed the opposition of the Israeli government to the supply by the United States of sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia before, during and after his visit to Washington in February 1981. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, the report is unfounded.

Israeli Protest in Washington

TA071913 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] A worsening in Israeli-U.S. relations: The Israeli ambassador in Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, today delivered a strong protest to the U.S. State Department, wondering about statements made by U.S. officials that Israel had not, at the time, opposed the AWACS planes deal. The Israeli protest follows a letter by Deputy Secretary of State William Clark, which had been delivered to Ambassador 'Evron the day before yesterday and which included contentions about Israel's unclear positions regarding the AWACS planes issue.

The ambassador said this is not the first time that U.S. officials have credited the prime minister and the foreign minister with imprecise statements. Our Washington correspondent Dan Raviv adds that a confrontation between Israel and the United States seems to be developing on various issues besides the AWACS planes.

The prime minister's media adviser, Uri Porat, said today that Israel will continue most strongly to oppose U.S. intentions to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. Circles in Jerusalem rejected reports that the letter of the U.S. deputy secretary of state caused tension in relations between the two countries. They said that from the beginning there had been no understanding on this issue between Israel and the United States.

BEGIN, SHAMIR, SHARON BRIEF CABINET ON SUMMIT

TA071017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] A short Cabinet session took place in Jerusalem this morning in which Prime Minister Menahem Begin briefed the Cabinet on his talk with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on Ofira last Thursday. The Cabinet met in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. Mr Begin reported on the understandings and agreements reached at the Ofira summit. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, who also participated in the talks with the Egyptians, also reported to the Cabinet.

Our correspondent Arye Golan notes that the issue of the letter of protest which, according to U.S. reports, was submitted by the U.S. State Department regarding Israel's categorical objection to the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia was not raised at the Cabinet session.

Shamir on Summit

TA051511 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1435 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 5 Jun--It is hard to overestimate the importance and political value of the summit meeting in Ofira in which not only the problems pending between Israel and Egypt were discussed, but also problems concerning other countries in the region. This evaluation was expressed by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today.

In a conference at the engineers' club in Tel Aviv, Mr Shamir said that so far, even after the signing of the Camp David accords, the Egyptians had refused to discuss with Israel problems not directly pertaining to the relations between the two countries and concerning other countries in the Middle East. The Egyptians claimed that "so long as you sit on occupied land and so long as a solution is not found to the Palestinian problem we can only discuss bilateral issues with you." Hence, this is the first time that a meeting has been held to discuss the situation in Lebanon, the crisis with Syria and relations with other countries. Moreover, the foreign minister said, in the talks in Ofira there was almost an absolute similarity of opinions on the issues discussed. Shamir noted the declarations made by the Egyptian president at the news conference that Syria must remove the missiles from Lebanon and, also, that if a war breaks out between Israel and Syria the peace treaty with Egypt would remain firm and valid. In addition, Mr Shamir said, this was the first time that a summit meeting has been held between the two countries without U.S. mediation or through U.S. initiative.

The foreign minister added that very serious differences of opinion remained on the question of Jerusalem, on the Palestinian problem and other issues which could not be expected to be speedily solved. However, also in this aspect there was a decisive change when As-Sadat again declared that all our differences of opinion would not be solved through war but as customary among civilized people.

MA'ARIV REPORTS ON AGREEMENTS REACHED IN OFIRA

TA071208 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Israel and Egypt will renew the autonomy negotiations immediately after the establishment of a new government in Israel.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave this promise to Egyptian President as-Sadat in their meeting in Ofira.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres also supports this position and he will inform President as-Sadat of this in their upcoming meeting in Alexandria.

At the end of the week Prime Minister Begin decided to appoint Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon as chairman of the Israeli team that will handle the procedures of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. In this capacity Mr Sharon will be responsible for the entire evacuation issue including the question of the installations that will be evacuated and those which will be left in the Sinai. The tendency now emerging in Israel is to meet Egypt halfway in everything pertaining to leaving the civilian installations in place, including residential buildings and other equipment such as the control towers in the airfields.

However, Israel will not leave military equipment. Israel will not leave to Egypt the underground hangars it built for the planes in the military airfields of 'Ezyon and Etam.

CIVILIAN INSTALLATIONS TO BE MANNED BY U.S.

TA071117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] In the Ofira talks President as-Sadat agreed to Israel's condition that the civilian installations in the area will be transferred intact to Egyptian hands if they are manned by Americans from the multinational force. These are facilities such as hotels and hostels. This has been learned by our correspondent Arye Golan. The two leaders also agreed that a new road will be paved between Elat and the 'Ezyon airfield which will become a civilian airport serving tourism to Elat after its evacuation by Israel.

SOURCES DENY REPORT ON HAWK MISSILES IN LEBANON

TA061206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Military sources in Tel Aviv have denied to foreign correspondents the report that Israel has advanced batteries of Hawk antiaircraft missiles over 1 km into Lebanese territory. The report was broadcast last night by the U.S. network NBC [network as received]. The sources in Tel Aviv called the report nonsense.

IDF DENIES REPORT ON OPERATION IN S. LEBANON

TA051615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Military sources in Sidon have reported that an Israeli force blew up two houses in the Lebanese village of ('Ayta al-Jabal) at dawn today. According to these sources, another four houses were damaged due to the explosion but no casualties were reported. The IDF spokesman has denied this report.

AS-SADAT MEETING WITH OFIRA RESIDENTS DETAILED

TA050945 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Jun 81 p 1

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] President as-Sadat was very much impressed by the development of Ofira, following the aerial survey he made after his arrival. He decided that after the return of Ofira, Sharm ash-Shaykh to Egypt, the area wouldn't be deserted for a single moment. As-Sadat will foster continuing development in Ofira through an Egyptian company that will activate the area and will have authority to sign contracts with foreign entrepreneurs, including Israelis.

All this--after the evacuation of Ofira and the return of the entire Sinai Peninsula to Egypt--everything will be open. With the withdrawal, however, every Israeli will have to leave the place.

President as-Sadat made this stand clear yesterday to the five Ofira residents' committee members, whom he consented to meet after his meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The meeting, which lasted for about 45 minutes, was also attended by the district administration chairman and by the head of the Bay of Shelomo development team.

As-Sadat's talk with the settlers' representatives was loaded with emotion, and he said he understood that their sacrifice was very great. "I can fully understand your chagrin, particularly after I have seen the place and all the effort you invested in its development. But what can be done? The general objective, peace, is more important at this stage."

As-Sadat explained he couldn't afford--vis-a-vis the Arab countries--not to receive the Sinai in its entirety. "If I could, I would not hesitate to do so," he said. He explained that also in Egypt proper he has to do some quite heavy fighting with the opposition and various pressure groups who do not understand the peace. "I fear that they would say: He removed the Israelis through the door and put them back in through the window."

As-Sadat went on to say he was convinced that if Egypt receives all of Sinai, the effect will be so great in the Arab world that only then will the meaning of peace between Egypt and Israel be understood. As-Sadat noted that within the framework of the normalization between Israel and Egypt, Israel's Agriculture Ministry began developing a 12,000-acre area in the approaches of Al-Fayyum, preparing it for cultivation and for the development of a town.

Even though the Ofira residents' request to continue living in the area and running their businesses there after its return to Egypt was turned down, they were nevertheless deeply impressed with President as-Sadat's personality. They said the meeting with him had been cordial and friendly. One of them, Moti Goldberg, summarized his impressions thus: "He is a diplomat, a serious man. If he were a candidate here, I think I would vote for him."

EGYPTIAN TOURISM MINISTER'S OFIRA REMARKS REPORTED

TA050918 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Jun 81 p 2

[By Semadar Peri]

[Text] "I hope for Israel's cooperation prior to the handing over of this region, and I hope that Egypt receives all the buildings and civilian installations that have been set up in the area, together with all the knowhow you have managed to accumulate. You have done a wonderful job in Ofira and we shall strive to preserve the area in the same style in which you have fashioned the entire region. I am full of admiration about the fact that you succeeded in erecting hotels and housing projects that integrate with the character of Sharm ash-Shaykh. Egypt believes that after the evacuation, tourism in the area will increase, with Elat constituting an important link. After the withdrawal we shall settle this area with young couples who failed to find jobs in Egypt."

That statement was made to me yesterday by Egypt's tourism minister, Kmala an-Nazir, in a special interview with 'AL HAMISHMAR. The Egyptian tourism minister, who was visiting Sharm ash-Shaykh for the first time in his life with the party of ministers that accompanied President as-Sadat to his meeting with Prime Minister Begin, could not conceal his admiration while surveying the region, and he also spoke of the plans his ministry is preparing on the withdrawal in April 1982.

According to Kamal an-Nazir, his ministry will encourage charter flights to the Sharm ash-Shaykh area, and it may also be recommended that those flights be linked with Elat so that tourists from all over the world might land in Elat and continue to Sharm ash-Shaykh.

The Egyptian minister stressed that his ministry intends to grant numerous concessions to tourists coming for diving and fishing vacations in the region.

Kamal an-Nazir emphasized that officials in his ministry estimate that tourism to the area would not be harmed after the territory is turned over to Egyptian sovereignty but, on the contrary, that it will be doubled and trebled due to the atmosphere of peace.

Minister an-Nazir also noted that his ministry would send experts to Ofira, who will work out plans and details on the Israeli withdrawal. The minister said he hoped Israelis living on the spot would cooperate with his ministry's officials and divulge the knowledge they have accumulated during the years of Israeli sovereignty. The minister stressed that Egypt plans to send families and young couples to settle in the Sharm ash-Shaykh region, particularly Egyptian citizens with college education, who failed to find appropriate jobs in Egypt.

AVIATION INDUSTRY SAYS NONE OF ITS DRONES DOWNED

TA051125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] No small drones produced by Israel's aviation industry have been downed over the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon. This was disclosed by the director of the aviation industry to our envoy at the aviation salon near Paris. He noted that the Israeli-made pilotless plane is very small, has only a few metal parts and, hence, is very difficult to locate and hit.

The aviation industry director said its plants have answers to battle requirements of the nineties and, in his view, it enjoys a leading position in that sphere, worldwide.

DISTURBANCES IN WEST BANK MARK ANNIVERSARY

TA061409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] A handgrenade was thrown in Nabulus at noon at a bus full of Israeli passengers who were on an organized tour sponsored by the Likud. The handgrenade did not explode, nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. A police bomb disposal expert defused the handgrenade. This is reported by ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Shefi Gabay.

There were disturbances in several West Bank places marking the anniversary of the Six Day War. Students disrupted classes and tried to demonstrate in the streets in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Qalandiyah and the Bi'r Zayt college. Quiet prevailed in other places such as Qalqilyah, Tulkarm and Bethlehem and many tourists filled the markets.

EXPLOSIVES HURLED AT ISRAELI CAR IN GAZA STRIP

TA062103 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Gaza, 6 Jun--On Saturday night an explosive charge was thrown toward an Israeli vehicle stuck in the eastern approaches to the Jabalyah refugee camp in the north of the Gaza Strip. The car was damaged, but nobody was hurt.

The security forces combed the area and picked up a few youths for interrogation.

The ITIM correspondent notes that since the beginning of the year two Israelis and several others were injured as a result of terrorist activity in this region of the Gaza Strip.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEW ON FRANCE, U.S. REPORTED

LD061946 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jun (JANA)--The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said Valery Giscard d'Estaing's defeat represents an end to France's colonialist military policy and exploitation of Africa, and perhaps an end to U.S. hegemony over France.

In an interview carried out by the French newspaper LIBERATION yesterday, he said the Giscard regime was basically rightist leaning and similar in outlook to the Reagan administration.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued: "Most Arab countries were against Mitterrand's election because they believed this would signify the victory of socialism in France. But Libya, socialist in outlook as it is, we (?welcomed) Mitterrand's victory along with other progressive Arab countries."

Answering a question on the Jamahiriyah's role in resisting d'Estaing's colonialist policies, and the effects of this role on the outcome of France's general elections, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said:

"The Jamahiriyah helped uncover d'Estaing's policy in Africa, his occupation of central Africa and the rigging of elections there. (?We) further revealed his connections with the Sudanese regime, the selling of arms to the Numayri regime in a bid to threaten peace and stability in Chad, plus the sending of French forces to Niger. D'Estaing wanted to achieve phony glory for his country at the expense of ordinary French citizens."

He continued: "D'Estaing never hesitated in his Chad policy, but never found the opportunity to intervene militarily. France has no special relationship with Chad because Chad is an independent country, a neighbour of ours. Libyan and Chadian territories are one and their peoples are one. If there are any problems between the French and Chadian governments, Libya feels it is not part of this. But as friends of both parties, Libya is capable of offering help to solve these problems...."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "We respect other people's religions, languages and cultures and we do not impose our culture and traditions on anybody."

The real dialogue between the Arab nation and Europe in general, and France in particular, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, should be based on the joint interest of the parties concerned. "In the event of France's partiality for Israel, cooperation will be unlikely, whether bilateral or on a more embracing level", he added. Here the leader commented that he did not believe France would sacrifice its interest.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued that he did not find a logical reason which should lead President Mitterrand to become partial towards Israel. He reasoned: "The president is a socialist and the Israelis represent a U.S. base and American rightist policies and are leading a policy inspired by war and expansion. Israel is a threat to world peace, especially in the Middle East, and it is impossible for a socialist to support the hostile rightist camp."

On the question of American imperialist propaganda regarding the Jamahiriyah's support for liberation movements the leader said: "The American Government is not qualified to speak on terrorism because it itself practices it on the highest levels in the world. It, therefore, has no right to assume the role of policeman."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi elaborated on this point, saying "There is a great deal of difference between terrorism and supporting liberation movements and just causes of freedom-fighting people. Thus, it is impossible to place the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the terrorism list. The U.S. is notorious for practising all forms of terrorism against Libya and accusing us of terrorism is itself one form of its own terrorism."

[Paris AFP in English at 1315 GMT on 5 June carries a report on the interview that quotes Al-Qadhdhafi as saying: "'socialist Libya is happy with the victory of Mitterrand, as are Algeria and Syria, who are also members of a progressive front, that of steadfastness. The AFP report also notes that "Col. al-Qadhdhafi, in his interview with LIBERATION correspondent Jose Garcon in the desert of southeastern Libya, was asked about reports from Sudan, which is anti-Libyan, that Tripoli was reinforcing rather than drawing down its troop presence in Chad. Libyan forces are a guarantee of peace, not only in Chad but in the whole region, the Libyan leader declared. But they are being withdrawn. In a week or two, another unit will return to Libya." The report goes on to note that Al-Qadhdhafi said he was confident that there could be a Franco-Arab dialog.

[A dialogue between the Arab world and Europe in general--France in particular--must be based on guarantees of mutual interests of the parties. There must also be political guarantees. If France aligns itself with the Israelis, all cooperation will be ruled out, either bilateral cooperation or with the whole of the Arab world. But I cannot think that France will sacrifice its interests,' Col. Al-Qadhdhafi told LIBERATION. He also warned against party-to-party cooperation between the French Socialists and the Israeli Labor Party, now in opposition, although he said Libya would not mind the socialists having links with 'radicalized Israeli groups'."]

SUDAN

OFFICIAL ON LIBYAN PRESENCE, CHADIAN RESISTANCE

JN071712 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 7 Jun (SUNA)--'Uthman Ibrahim 'Abdallah, member of the Command Council of the Chadian National Liberation front-western forces, has declared that popular resistance is escalating all over Chad against the Libyan military presence and the illegal regime of Goukouni Oueddei. In a statement to SUNA, 'Abdallah added that, at the same time, Libyan military reinforcements were increasing, particularly after the Abeche incidents, which claimed 15,000 Chadian victims when the Libyan colonialist forces confronted a nationalist demonstration with heavy weapons.

He stressed that the intensity of the clashes between the common people's patriots and the Libyan interventionist forces had increased. Fierce fighting erupted between the patriots and a Libyan platoon in the (Kanim) region on the Chadian-Niger border. The 30 soldiers of the Libyan platoon were all killed.

'Abdallah added that the internal situation in Chad was now explosive and more dangerous than ever because the patriots rejected the Libyan presence in their country and the provocations carried out by the Libyan Government through its forces, which disseminate ideas among the patriots through the Green Book and by publicizing the so-called third theory. He stressed that the conflict over authority had increased between [passage indistinct] Goukouni and Acyl Ahmat inside Ndjamena itself. He said that, as a result, immigration from Chad to Cameroon and Nigeria had increased in a rejection of the Libyan presence and a denunciation of the illegal authority.

He declared that a secret popular resistance was being organized in Chad. The Chadian opposition fronts were trying to establish one national front comprising the sons of the north and the south. These efforts had achieved good results.

BURUNDI

ZAIRE, BURUNDI DISPATCH TROOPS TO BORDER

AB061404 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bujumbura, (Burundi), June 6 (AFP)--Zaire and Burundi have dispatched troops to their common border following a dispute in the Rusizi River Delta near Lake Tanganyika, reliable sources here said today. The Burundian authorities recently moved one of their border posts a few kilometres (miles) to a new position close to an arm of the Rusizi Delta, known as the Little Rusizi, which is generally regarded as marking the boundary between the two states, the sources added.

This move apparently led the Zairian authorities to send troops to the border.

Talks were under way between the authorities in Kinshasa and Bujumbura to resolve the dispute amicably and a meeting of a joint Zairean-Burundian committee had been envisaged, the sources said.

The authorities here appeared not to want to attribute great importance to the affair.

Burundi and Zaire normally have good relations and are members, with Rwanda, of the community of great lakes countries, which last met in a summit conference in Bujumbura in December.

Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko intervened in a dispute in 1979 between Burundi and Rwanda whose relations passed through a cold phase.

CHAD

HABRE DEPUTY SAYS POLITICAL SOLUTION POSSIBLE

AB051725 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Lome, (Togo), June 5 (AFP)--Idriss Miskine, number two in the defeated rebel Chadian forces of Hissein Habre, said here today that a political solution was possible in Chad on condition that Libyan troops in the country were withdrawn.

Mr. Miskine, who is touring African capitals ahead of this months Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi, added that there could be no compromise on this issue.

We will not alter our position and we will never trade our country's independence, he told AFP.

Mr. Miskine said that he had encountered widespread understanding during his tour.

This is proof that the Chadian problem has taken on an international dimension and that every African country must feel concerned by what is happening in our country.

He added that he wanted the new French Government to have a deeper vision of the situation in the former French colony. It appeared to show a certain incomprehension with regard to our problems.

Mr. Miskine said that while France, which had moral and historical responsibilities in Chad, might follow the policy of its choice, it must not practice a policy that history can condemn.

On the military situation in Chad, he said that although Libyan troops controlled the main northern towns, the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) were waging an active guerrilla war, notably by cutting roads.

At the moment, FAN are present in Quadai (Province) in the east, in part of Salamat and Batha (Provinces) in the centre, and north of Faya Largeau in Tibesti, Mr. Miskine said.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU, NUMAYRI, OBOTE HOLD MEETINGS 5-6 JUNE

Mobutu Opening Speech

AB052210 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The tripartite meeting of Presidents Mobutu, Numayri and Obote in Gbadolite will not examine a multitude of issues because the agenda is very simple. In fact, the three leaders will examine only three issues, including security, refugees and the economy.

In his opening speech, the head of state said that the efforts and political preparedness of the leaders meeting in Gbadolite should aim at solving the problems of security and establishing peace between Uganda, Zaire and Sudan. Let us listen to our correspondent, Lumbara Katadi, from Gbadolite:

The MPR-founding president also explained the prerequisites for the establishment of such security and peace. In general, all his proposals were fully approved by his Ugandan and Sudanese counterparts. It is worth noting what President Obote said in his statement concerning Ugandan refugees in Zaire. In the statement, the Ugandan leader said in substance, my country is prepared to receive our countrymen living in Zaire and Sudan. He also suggested the setting up--if the need arises--of a monitoring commission with its members appointed by the states involved in order to supervise the regular return of Ugandan refugees to their fatherland.

Also, the Ugandan leader suggested the launching of multilateral development projects in the region bordering on the three countries, Uganda, Sudan and Zaire. The Gbadolite meeting, as viewed by the founding president, definitely is an important and decisive landmark in the relations between the three countries.

[Begin Mobutu recording] [Passage indistinct] I consider the present meeting in Gbadolite as a decisive stage in the relations between Sudan, Uganda and Zaire. Mssrs Presidents and dear brothers, I am pleased with your initiative to have this summit held in Gbadolite on (?urgent) problems, namely security, the refugee problem and economic cooperation between our three countries.

On behalf of all MPR militants, I once again want to wish you a pleasant stay among us. [passage indistinct] We have made every effort to ensure that our deliberation are carried out in the best possible conditions of success. In this connection, I am certain of one thing: After our meeting, our (?relations) will be guided by tolerance, permanent consultation and mutual understanding to which Sudan, Uganda and Zaire are fully attached, as these are necessary for the achievement of the same objectives contained in the charter of our common pan-African organization, the OAU. May the Gbadolite summit lead not only to trust and peace but also to solidarity among our three countries and respective peoples. Sudan Oye. Long live Uganda. Long live Zaire. Long live African unity. I declare the Gbadolite tripartite meeting open. [end recording]

Obote Speech

JN061225 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Gbadolite, 6 Jun (SUNA)--The 30th summit meeting among Presidents Numayri, Mobutu and Obote began in Gbadolite yesterday.

Addressing the opening session in his name and on behalf of President Numayri, President Obote described the Gbadolite summit as new evidence of the determination of the peoples in the three countries to continue their persistent struggle and their fruitful cooperation for the good of their future generations.

President Obote said that the African Continent, which extends from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, possesses huge potentials which should be exploited well for the good of its people.

Speaking about border issues, President Obote said that they create some problems which should be radically dealt with by the summit. He praised the valuable assistance that Sudan and Zaire are providing his country and welcomed the return of all Ugandans who are residing in Sudan, Zaire or any other neighboring country to participate in the reconstruction of Uganda.

President Obote called in his name and that of President Numayri for the establishment of stability and security along the common borders. He also stressed the need for a meeting, that will include the competent ministers, to discuss this issue because it is a vital issue which will stimulate trade on the borders of the three countries. The tripartite summit session ended at 1800 Sudan time and will resume this morning.

Numayri Speech

JN062109 Khartoum SUNA in English 2045 GMT Jun 81

[Text] Gbadolite, Zaire, 6 Jun (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Mqhammad Numayri has praised the tripartite summit meeting between Sudan, Uganda and Zaire. In his address today night [as received] before the meeting President Numayri said our meeting here is a milestone in our endeavours to achieve African solidarity.

He further said the driving force behind our meeting is not only the good neighbourly relation which exist between our respective countries but it is indeed the similarity of our policies and principles emanate from the firm principles of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in other countries internal affairs and fruitful and constructive cooperation to serve the supreme interests of our peoples. Our meeting, he said, is also a reflection of our unswerved determination to pursue our endeavours to establish peace and security in this vital part of our continent.

It goes without saying that peace and stability are prerequisite for development and progress Numayri said. President Numayri also confirmed that Gbadolite mini summit is not a bloc against any state. It will be utterly erroneous to interpret this gathering as yet another bloc in Africa directed against one or a group of countries he said.

He explained that what have been achieved in the tripartite summit was in line with the Labor action plan on economic development in Africa which calls for the establishment and promotion of reginal cooperation among African states as initial step towards continent cooperation. He pointed in this respect to the Sudan endeavours which resulted in laying down the founding steps for regional cooperation with Ethiopia and Kenya.

He said thus our gathering in Gbadolite reflects our genuine belief in achieving a further move towards African integration and unity.

President Numayri confirmed that Sudan and Uganda would spare no effort to implement and execute what have been agreed upon in Gbadolite tripartite summit deliberations and he urged Zaire to be a patron to the outcome of the meeting by following up the implementation of the meetings resolutions.

Gbadolite Declaration

AB071400 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] It was the signing of a four-page document, called the Gbadolite declaration, that ended the 24-hour tripartite summit of Presidents Mobutu of Zaire, Obote of Uganda and Numayri of Sudan. The Gbadolite declaration contains decisions aimed at strengthening cooperation between Sudan, Zaire and Uganda in various fields. As the Gbadolite declaration points out, cooperation must be based on the fundamental principles of respect of the sovereignty of states. [passage indistinct]

It was the concern of the three presidents to respect [word indistinct] and while recognizing the need to insure the free movement of their nationals in their respective territories as well as their properties, they decided never to allow any [word indistinct] or subversive activities against their three states to be carried out from their territories. In order to reinforce their historic relations, the three heads of state have decided to set up a tripartite ministerial commission charged with developing cooperation in all fields, such as trade, transport, telecommunications, energy, health, mineral prospecting, rural development and forest preservation. This commission will meet at least once a year. It will submit its report to the heads of state who will meet at least once every 2 years.

Taking into account the fact that peace and stability in the region are the sine qua non condition for development, the three heads of state have agreed right now to set up a tripartite permanent subcommission on border security, a subcommission on the refugee problem and a subcommission on the problem of patronage and illegal trade. In view of the urgency of these problems, the summit also decided that the first meeting of the subcommission on security be held in Uganda within a month. As for the meetings of the other two subcommissions, they will be held next August, respectively in Sudan and Zaire. They also decided that frequent meetings between administrative authorities at the borders be held with a view to solving problems of local interest. While reviewing problems of common interest to the three countries the heads of state expressed their satisfaction over the progress achieved so far. They also expressed their determination to strengthen their relations and exchange views on cooperation in all fields and at all levels.

In view of the role of trade and commercial transactions through the strengthening of cooperation, the heads of state have agreed that the ministers and state commissioner responsible for trade in the different countries meet as soon as possible to examine the existing trade agreements as well as all measures and conditions capable to promoting trade between the three countries.

The three heads of state also exchanged views on regional, continental and international problems and noted with satisfaction the similarity of the points of view. On Africa, in view of the importance of items on the forthcoming OAU summit meeting's agenda, the three heads of state have decided to lead personally their respective delegations to the Nairobi conference. They have strongly condemned any attempt or any policy of subversion, aggression, expansionism and occupation coming from Africa or anywhere else.

The three presidents have accepted the proposal by Sudan to call a summit conference of the Nile River countries with a view to creating an organization aimed at exploiting the resources and [words indistinct].

High power delegations, consisting of ministers and other high ranking officials of the three governments also took part in the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. His Excellency Mr Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and His Excellency Dr Apollo Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, expressed their profound gratitude to the founding president of the MPR, president of the Republic of Zaire, to the executive council and to the Zairian people, for the warm fraternal and typically African welcome given them and for the hospitality accorded them during their stay in Zaire.

SUNA Report

JN061814 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Gbadolibe, 5 Jun (SUNA)--Expounding on his view towards the security question particularly in Uganda, President Numayri voiced Sudan's willingness to provide any sort of aid. But, he indicated, the Ugandans should first rely on their capacities by adopting flexible policies that could encourage Ugandans abroad to return home. He also announced that Sudan would help Uganda to recruit aid from the various regional and international organizations. President Numayri and Mobutu asked President Obote to define the sort of aid he urgently requires.

OPPOSITION TO REPEAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT AFFIRMED

AB051051 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Commentary: "In the Name of Realism"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP)--It is still premature to take stock of the talks that the deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation had during his recent visit to the United States.

But already, besides matters related to bilateral relations and the implementation of the Zairian economic recovery plan, it is possible, especially in light of Citizen Bomboko Lokumba's statements, to point out the main ideas guiding Zaire's foreign policy on the world situation and on Africa in particular.

In this connection, the three topics discussed by Citizen Bomboko bore on the fact that realism is the principal factor guiding the major orientations of Zaire's foreign policy, which is independent from its fidelity to friendships and alliances.

So, concerning Angola, toward which the Reagan administration, for reasons of domestic policy and international rivalry, plans to modify its political stand by stating its intention to aid local movements hostile to the legally established Luanda regime, Zaire has, through its state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, clearly restated that in view of the verdict of history, it does not at all intend to question the established government in Luanda, whatever its form.

Stating Zaire's firm opposition to the repeal of the Clark amendment, which the new American administration is seeking to obtain, Citizen Bomboko Lolumba, a member of the MPR Central Committee, thereby demonstrated that our country rejects adventurism and dislikes any immoral act that could also serve as a pretext for unrestrained interventionism, of which the populations of the regions would be the first victims.

It is evident that Zaire, which has suffered so much from external interference in her affairs, has nothing to gain and everything to lose. She would indeed lose if neighboring Angola were to become the target of the destabilization that would undoubtedly follow the reactivation of American military aid to movements opposed to the Luanda regime.

In fact it would be unreasonable for Zaire to support a policy whose consequences would be disastrous for the atmosphere of mutual harmony and understanding that now characterizes her relations with Angola. When one thinks of the amount of slow, patient but persevering effort sunk into the search for ways of reviving peace and friendship between the Zairian and Angolan peoples, it is easy to understand Citizen Bomboko's criticism of this attitude which, if brought to fruition would reduce to nothing all the generosity with which Zaire and Angola have overcome their rancors and antagonisms.

With regard to the Namibian problem and the coming into power of a socialist government in France, Zaire's foreign policy is characterized by the same pragmatism. In fact, in the first case it recommends a rapid solution which alone could guarantee the stability of southern Africa, and in the second case it avoids making sentimental judgements and sticks to what is directly linked with the major interests of the country.

In these circumstances, it is not in Zaire's interest to be moved by the change of regime in a country which, to tell the truth, has remained one of her choice partners up till now. It would be better to preserve the gains of a cooperation which must never be destroyed.

LIBERIA

TRIBUNAL SENTENCES 13 TO DEATH FOR PLOTTING COUP

AB061434 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The special court martial board set up under the special military tribunal to try 14 noncommissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia on charges of an attempted plot to overthrow the People's Redemption Council government has found 13 of the accused guilty of treason and has sentenced them to death by firing squad. The date for the execution of the 13 men has not been announced but the decision was upheld by the special military tribunal.

Those sentenced to death are: 1st Sgt Johnson Gbardee, 1st Sgt Lee Jersey, S Sgt Robert Kathlee, Cpl Solomon Nyoney, PFC Samuel K. Vorkor, Pfc Peter Gay, Pvt Joseph James and Pvt Eric T. Joe. Others include Private Kaleoduo, Pvt Daniel T. Martial, Pvt Moore Sankaley and Pvt Victor Robertson.

Due to the lack of sufficient evidence, Pvt Andrew B.B. Johnson and S Sgt Arthur P. Wiffa have been found not guilty and are to be released. Those civilians allegedly in contact with the plotters are to be tried separately. Late last month the noncommissioned officers were arrested and commonly charged for plotting to overthrow the government of the PRC.

MINISTER WARNS OFFICERS AGAINST PRESS STATEMENTS

AB061444 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Senior and junior army officers have been warned against holding unauthorized press conferences and making pronouncements without passing through the proper channel. Addressing a staff meeting yesterday at the Defense Ministry in Monrovia, Defense Minister Albert Karpeh said the release of official statement on the army was not a bad one but should be processed through the proper authorities.

He said since the revolution some officers have been inviting newsmen and making statements on army matters that could be considered classified and against the best interest of the service. General Karpeh also frowned at journalists who visited junior officers and ask them to comment on official matters concerning the army instead of seeking information from those in higher authorities. He said this attitude on the part of some journalists should be avoided, adding that information on official issues should be gathered from those in authority.

The minister earlier informed the officers that the security of the state was solely resting in the hands of the Defense Ministry, adding: If we have such an important obligation, then we have to speak as soldiers and not as politicians.

12 DISMISSED FROM MILITARY FOR VIOLATING RULES

AB052014 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Twelve enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia were yesterday dishonorably discharged from the army for acts incompatible with the rules and regulations of the Liberian Army. This was disclosed in Monrovia today by a Defense Ministry release. Those dismissed were Pvts Mark N. Tucker, M. Kisseley, Paul Harward, Paul Muawa, Johnson Kadja, Francis Abenkoa, Robert B. Sackey, B.M. Shakel and Daniel Piwon. The others were Pvt Robert S.D. Mulla, Charles Ndiambo and the coast guard personnel, Gibson Niamon. The Defense Ministry also warned that soldiers who misbehave will be dismissed from the armed forces.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SECURITY ISSUE AT RALLY

LD061346 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0922 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kwanza Sul, 5 Jun (ANGOP)--Speaking on Friday at a mass rally held in the municipality of Gabela, Kwanza Sul Province, the head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, stated that the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party is to resolve the people's problems and, because of the immensity of these problems, to set priorities. The rally was included in the program of the second meeting of Angolan ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions.

In his speech the president dealt with the problems of defense and security that have caused concern among the population. He recalled how in 1975 the Angolan people repelled the racist South African aggressors thanks to the determination and internationalist assistance of Cuba and the Soviet Union. The president also stated that that invasion took place due to the treason of some Angolan puppets, mainly the puppet UNITA group.

At present, he stressed, increasingly closer ties are being established between the puppets and South Africa with the growing support of the imperialist countries, especially the United States which does not conceal its wish to help the UNITA puppets and South Africa.

In keeping with the recent statement by the Political Bureau, the head of state alerted those present to the need to be prepared to defend our achievements and the revolution and to strike ever harder blows on our enemies.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos further stated that we must be prepared this year to attack the UNITA puppet group which is trying to create instability in certain areas through acts of banditry and massacres.

The Angolan leader also stressed the need for efficient organization because, he pointed out, organization is the key to victory, and discipline and control are essential for the existence of organization.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR OIL EMBARGO AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD061352 Algiers APS in English 1031 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Luanda, 6 June (APS)--The Angola minister of external relations, Mr Paulo Jorge, declared during an interview that the application of a military embargo against South Africa will lead Pretoria's racialist regime to a more serious situation.

"South Africa," he added, "needs oil to make its war machinery work." Once the oil supply is held up, Pretoria's racialist regime will have to face a serious situation.

"The experience shows that resolutions of UN Security Council for the application of an embargo on armament and oil supply to South Africa are not respected most of the time applied because of some Western powers, members of the Security Council," stated Mr Paulo Jorge.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DETAILS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

LD07 036 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 7 Jun 81 EA

[Angolan Defense Ministry communique signed by Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, issued in Luanda on 6 June]

[Text] Following the systematic armed attacks the Republic of South Africa has been making against the People's Republic of Angola with the aim of destabilizing our country, the Defense Ministry once again condemns the following attacks carried out by the troops of the heinous Pretoria regime in the period 26 May through 3 June.

On 26 May helicopter-borne South African troops were landed 10 km north of Uia on the Cahama-Changongo Road, which they mined. About 24 hours later a vehicle of our forces proceeding from Cahama to Changongo detonated one of the mines. Two persons were slightly wounded and the vehicle was destroyed.

On 27 May at about 0400, South African troops transported by seven (Unimorg) vehicles blew up a bridge about 27 km from Ongiva on the Ongiva-Mongua Road. They later mined the area around the bridge. Subsequently a soldier of our armed forces detonated a mine, which wounded him. On the same day at about 0530, a civilian (canyon) vehicle, which was returning from Ongiva, detonated another mine in the same area; two civilians were wounded and the vehicle was destroyed. South African troops [word indistinct] in the area they mined opened fire and kidnapped the driver of the said vehicle and took him to Namibia. At about 0540 on the same day South African troops in three (Unimorg) vehicles blew up a tunnel at a point about 26 km from Changongo on the Changongo-Mongua Road. They later withdrew toward Cuamato.

On this very day a reconnaissance unit of our armed forces, which was in the area of (Dalagoa de Motacoa) west of Namacunde, confronted a South African reconnaissance unit and forced it to withdraw to Namibia. Our reconnaissance unit detected and blew up in the same area 12 antipersonnel mines and six antivehicle mines.

On 30 May at about 1115, two South African aircraft bombed a convoy of vehicles which had stopped at the Changongo control post, killing a soldier and wounding 4 soldiers and 10 civilians. We also stress that the attack destroyed a vehicle and damaged two others.

On 31 May at about 1630, two South African Impala aircraft machinegunned a convoy of vehicles, wounding 4 others and partially destroying 1 vehicle.

On the same day intense air reconnaissance flights were carried out over the following locations: Chiede; Ongiva; (Honsonka); (Nkhomo); Ivale; Mulundo; and Mupa. There was also movement of helicopters along the border near border Posts 22 and 25.

On 1 June, the South African enemy intensified his action by moving helicopters towards Chiede, Mulemba, Mulola and southeast of (Hahanka).

On 2 June at about 0630, two South African Impala aircraft bombed a convoy of vehicles at Ongiva control (?post), killing three persons and wounding nine others, of whom five were soldiers and four were civilians.

On the same day at 1130, two South African aircraft rocketed a military vehicle about 4 km from the base of our forces near Naulila, killing 4 persons, whose bodies were charred, and gravely wounding 1 other and destroying the vehicle completely. We emphasize that the enemy rocket attack was carried out from an altitude of over 5,000 meters.

On 5 June South African helicopters were active between border posts 22 and 25. They flew toward Chiede and Melunda, while the enemy also carried out intense air reconnaissance flights over the same area.

On this very day at 1615, four South African aircraft, having overflown our forces' positions in Ongiva at an altitude of over 4,000 meters, bombed our logistical positions, killing a woman.

Also on this same day, at about 2300, a detachment of our forces was taken by surprise by aircraft of the racist air force at a point about 3 km north of Chilulu, killing a soldier and wounding another three, of whom one is in a serious condition.

The Pretoria racist government, openly supported by the Reagan administration, is daily stepping up its criminal attacks against our people thereby demonstrating the manifest warmongering and fascist character of its regime.

The Defense Ministry once again alerts international public opinion to the threat posed by this very heinous apartheid regime; it calls for the unity of all peace-loving peoples in the struggle to liberate southern Africa from the clutches of this foul regime.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE

LD071124 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] A South African Defense Force spokesman in Pretoria has repeated earlier statements that South African attacks, should they occur, across the Angolan border are aimed at SWAPO terrorists and not at Angolan civilians. He said there was civil war in Angola and it was unfortunate that the Angolan Government often blamed action by UNITA on the South African Defense Force. The spokesman was commenting on a statement by the Angolan Defense Ministry that at least 25 civilians had been killed and some 30 wounded in the week ending 3 June. The statement said 30 Angolans, soldiers as well as civilians, had been killed in what it said were South African raids.

ZIMBABWE

SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA COMPLETES VISIT TO SALISBURY

Mugabe Speech

LD080930 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the struggle of the people of Namibia is the struggle of Zimbabwe and Africa in general. Speaking at the Zimbabwe-Namibia solidarity rally at Rufaro Stadium in Salisbury this afternoon, Comrade Mugabe said the Namibian struggle is sacred for it is the struggle for the personality of the African people and the rights which were denied by colonial powers. The prime minister said our multilateral struggle against the imperialist powers who divided Africa, produced the independence which we celebrated in April after the defeat of settlerism in our country. He added that several imperialist powers have been defeated. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that the enemy down south is obviously surprised by the demonstration of support the people have given SWAPO and Comrade Nujuoma. He said the Pretoria regime is going to attack Zimbabwe for giving support to the liberation movement in South Africa and Namibia. However, the prime minister said that the enemy has already been told that we are not new at the game of fighting counterrevolutionaries. He said we have fought British imperialism, the settlerism and racism of the former Smith government. Comrade Mugabe added that we will fight Botha if he dares to attack us.

Speaking after the introduction of the SWAPO delegation to thousands of people, Comrade Nujoma thanked Zimbabwe's liberation forces for having enlarged the borders of freedom. He said that his liberation forces will also extend the borders of freedom in southern Africa.

Nujoma Speech

LD080916 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 81 CA

[Excerpt] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], Comrade Nujoma, yesterday ended his solidarity week visit to Zimbabwe by telling thousands of people at a rally in Rufaro Stadium that Namibians and Zimbabweans are the same people. He said Zimbabwe's achievement of independence has been a source of inspiration to the oppressed masses of Namibia. Comrade Nujoma said revolutionary action and achievement of freedom and independence in other African countries, particularly in Zimbabwe, have inspired the fighting spirit in Namibians.

The SWAPO leader said: We are determined to intensify the armed struggle to eradicate the exploitation of men by men in Namibia. The war, he added, is being waged to enable all Namibians to have a say in running the country and making final decisions.

Johannesburg Report

LD080418 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, says that SWAPO is ready to take part in free elections in South-West Africa and accept their outcome. Speaking at a rally in Salisbury attended by the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Nujoma also promised to guarantee the future of the white minority in South-West Africa-Namibia.

At the rally Mr Mugabe once again repeated his catchline to supporters that South Africa was planning to invade Zimbabwe, but that the country could defend itself. Mr Mugabe also repeated an allegation that South Africa was training 5,000 Zimbabweans for an attack on his country. He said that some of them had been sent to South-West Africa and others to Mozambique.

In Pretoria a Defense Force spokesman said he did not know what Mr Mugabe was speaking about. South African leaders had stated frequently that South Africa harbored no inhibitions against its neighboring states. The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had even offered to sign nonaggression pacts with neighboring states.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OUTLINES VISA REQUIREMENTS

LD080914 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 81 CA

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement clarifying passport and visa requirements for foreign nationals visiting Zimbabwe. The statement says Zimbabwe nationals, subjects of the United Kingdom and colonies and holders of the passports of the United States and European Economic Community, Western European and Commonwealth countries do not need visas. Citizens of French overseas departments and territories, alien residents of Zimbabwe with permanent residence, holders of Korean diplomatic and service passports, holders of seamen's books and Mozambique's [word indistinct] are also not liable to produce visas. People in transit to a third country are also exempt from visa requirements. The countries for which prior application for visas is required for passport holders include Angola, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa, Yugoslavia and Zaire as well as many others. Temporary visitors must produce tickets or deposit equivalent funds at their post of entry and prove that they have sufficient funds for their stay in Zimbabwe. In some cases people will be able to obtain visas on entry into the country. The statement added that where Zimbabwe is not diplomatically represented in noncommonwealth countries, British missions will act in lieu.

RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BULAWAYO NOTED

LD080922 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 81 CA

[Text] Candidates of ZAPU-PF have won all 15 wards contested in the Bulawayo local government elections which ended yesterday. The final tallies were announced to a large group which had gathered outside the Bulawayo City Hall at about 1030 last night. About 70,000 people, or 50 percent of the electorate, cast their votes in the poll. The 15 newly elected black councillors, all representing ZAPU-PF, join 8 white councillors representing other areas of the city where elections have already been held. Forty-four candidates from ZANU-PF, ZAPU-PF, and independents contested the remaining 15 seats in Bulawayo's western wards over the past 2 days. The election was carried out peacefully with no reports of any incidents after being postponed twice due to the security situation in Bulawayo's western area.